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TH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII .-- NO. 27.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION RE LIBERATOR AND THE 'NIGGER STEAMERS.

Boston Liberator, a noted abolition paper, Chronolype another Boston paper, of equal cism, but more ability, have come to the res-the Cunard line of steamers. The Liberathe Cunard line of steamers. The Liberainks that our article upon these steamers
e received in England, with 'convulsive exes of laughter, contempt and indignation,'
ikely! we have not the slightest objections; en neither the convulsive laughter, the con-nor yet the indignation of all England shall is us, or Americans generally, to go to Enby a line of steamers, which carry negroes class cabin passengers. All the vitupera-the Liberators and all the indignation

of the Liberton, and all the indignation of glish friends, will not induce us to share our do board with any such cempany, a megro, as such, we have no objections, we do oppose is the intermixture of the two we do oppose is the intermixture of the two, and the consequent deterioration of our own; is our duty to oppose every thing that tends result; and especially to the breaking down see social distinctions which are the great to a general amalgamation of the two

est worth preserving. hoot black; but we have decided , larber, or boot olders; but we have accused to taking negroes as they run, for table panishs, associates, and bed-fellows; consently, as long as the managers of the Cunard more carry negroes as first cabin passengers, stall, if possible, go in some other line, in of British indignation.—M. Y. Sunday Dispatch.

DLORED FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The news that genteel colored people are hencethe news that general colored people are indiced to be admitted to the full privileges of first im passengers in the Cunard mail steamers, passengers in the Cunard mail steamers, been received with great delight in West

s you, sir, (addressing himself to Dr. Thornwell, the comes from Charleston, S. C.) can have with be ultra Abolitionists, who are found at the North. We all repudate the violent spirit they indulge, for do we claim, said Mr. L. to interfere with the institutions, or to disturb the rights of our reaches of the south in any respect. All that we can is, that we may, in an ecclesiastical and Christin sense, speak of slavery mutually among sureives, and if we speak wrong, we ask all our brethen to remind us of it, and pledge ourselves the spirit of brethren to correct ourselves. We are all our test all such a negarid in a common cause—all said he, engaged in a common cause—all areling the same road in the same hope of eter-al happiness in heaven, and we must not fall out 5 the way. God forbid that we should!

Since his return home, this pitiful trimmer has een chosen to preside over the General Association Vermont-of course. We believe he is connected with the Liberty party.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. CUNNINGHAM.

at the meeting of the General Assembly of the fre Church of Scotland, in Edinburgh, in May last, eteral petitions were presented, calling upon that Pro-slavery body to retrace its action on the subject slavery. After a characteristic speech from the v. Dr. Candlish, the Rev. Dr. Cunningham said-

The precise point to which our attention is now alled is this,—we are called upon in these petions to issue, as an Assembly, a more full and stagent declaration than we formerly did on this sliget; and we are also called upon now to come to a resolution, that we can hold no more interis with these American Churches,-thereby pulse a different ground from that on which have hitherto stood with respect to this sub-Now, as to a more stringent declaration in re-d to the subject of slavery, the answer we have give to these petilioners is just this, that the Assemhas again and again set forth, in the fullest and ment terms, everything which we think the trains the system of slavery; and the only point e we have stuck,—the only tangible ground of difference betwist the petitioners and us is, that se hare not said, because the Word of God does not warrant us to say, that it is a law universally binding on the Church of Christ, that every slave-bider, simply as such, is, on that ground alone, at eac and immediately to be excluded from Christian privileges. We stop there. We have said as such, and we have suche no a strongly against since the control of the said as such, and we have suche no a strongly against since the control of the con we have spoken as strongly, against sla--against the sinful nature, the degrading character, the injurious tendency of slavery,—as they could wish us to say; but we stop there, because we do not believe that it is a principle which the Word of God sanctions, that we are bound to deprive slaveholders, simply as such, of Christian istian ordinances. That is the sum and subnd we abide by it. (Hear, hear.) If there is any carried step to be taken now on the ground of hat position, it must just be resolved into a discussion of the son of the truth and soundness of that position. We do not hold that we differ with them on very cear and tangible ground. Much obscurity has bea cast on the whole question by these persons is dallging in more vague declamations on the char.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1847.

men ms Church has again and again given against allower; —I any that no man can now experience the mercived with great delight in West Boulty and Authony street, and a large party of converged as dealing with the question in a first and a large party of the communion roll of the Presbyther of the present of the mercian preparting to will shortly a street to be rejected to their friends, the English methods are preparting to will shortly a street to their friends, the English method to the present of the dress circle at the communion of the communion roll of the Presbyther of the American Presbyther of the Presbyther of the

placed in such circumstances, that a slaveholder, and we cannot persuade ourselves that it is true, merely on the ground of his being a slaveholder, until these men have proved that the Apostles did night be fairly and justly regarded as, by the mere might be fairly and justly regarded as, by the mere fact of his holding slaves, manifesting a sinful love of power,—a sinful desire of oppression,—a sinful willingness to put himself in circumstances of grievous temptation—I can conceive of a community that might be so placed, as that slaveholding might be regarded as plainly and palpably open to the proof of all this; and I think this would be an adequate ground for the exercise of ecclesiastical discipline; but I do not believe that we have the authority of Scripture or of apostolic example for laying it down as a law universally hinding on the Church of Christian privileges; or that we are to be forced into the position, by the admission of that rule, and the application of it in practice, that this is to be the term or condition of our friendly intercourse with other Churches. (Hear.) But even conceding, for the sake of argument, that it can be a sufficient that the Churches which do not exclude slaveholders to Christian ordinances. They call upon us to declare that the Churches which do not exclude slaveholders to Christian friendly intercourse. Now, we cannot declare that, because we don't believe that ruth of the provious proposition, and because we are persuaded that, even although the first proposition were established, the more circumstance of a Church's taking a differency laying it down as a law universally hinding on the circumstance of a Church's taking a differency laying it down as a law universally hinding on the Christian friendly intercourse.

I would fain hope that the members of the Free Church, who have felt difficulties upon this question, will be brought to sea, that upon distinct and definite grounds they are bound to stop short, in their course of procedure, and that the real course of Christian duty, in following out the principle of Christian Church is the treat course which we have commenced the course of the American Churches. I would fain hope that the American Church is the treat course of procedure, and that the real course of t made out to be the law of the Christian Church to exclude all slaveholders from ordinances, in order to make out their case they must farther maintain this position, that when a Christian church takes a different view on that point, she is thereby guilty either of so much heresy, and of so much sin, as to afford an adequate ground for our abandoning all friendly intercouse with her. This is a position which they must also maintain. Now, that position they never look at. They make some sort of attempt to appear to be discussing the former, when they are not discussing it—(laughter)—but in reference to this second position, they have not yet got the length of even trying to appear to be discussing it. (Laughter.) Even conceding, for the sake of argument, that there are sufficient materials in Scripture for maintaining the position that every Christian Church ought to exclude all slave-holders from ordinances, it certainly would not, by any means, follow at once that a Church which did not act on this, was therefore by such an act, guilty of heresy or sin, so as to afford a valid ground for our abandoning Christian intercourse with her. And that is the sum and supstance, so far as distinct matters of doctrine and practice are concerned, of the charge which lies against the American Churchs. These people are secusceding, for the sake of argument, that it can be made out to be the law of the Christian Church to with these Churches. I would fain hope that they

acter and tendency, the nature, bearing, and effects of slavery,—its injurious influence ou the slave-holders and the elseve; and when they have thus stirred up the popular feeling against slavery, they assume that they have carried the whole matter; and all ulterior questions are supposed to be at one disposed of, merely on the ground that slavery is an arceious system, and that it is the duty of every Christian and philanthropic man to do what he can to have it brought to a termination as speedily as possible. Now, it is of importance to remind the house, in the present stage of the question, that the real ground of difference betwixt us and the objectors is that to which I have adverted. (Hear, hear) I would like very more if any man of competent ability and knowledge of the subject would just begin here, and in an honest and manly way face this question, and discuss it fully and at, once. I expect that any man who really intends, to act an honest and manly part in the discussion of this question, and is now istants, and who is in the main favorable to the views of some of these petitioners, and of other petitioners whose petitions, and assert and maintained. Now, in common housesty and fixiness, to lay down this position, and assert and maintained. Now, in common housest and mally part in the discussion of this question as it away to do with the common housest and mally binding on the common housest and mally binding on the Churchs of Christian prin leges. That is the basis of the question, and assert and maintained. Now, in common fairness, they ought to have laid down that position, and attempted to give us the evidence on which it rests. If any man will lay down and affirm that position, it will have no hesitation, and it is not actually an analytic that the ready to the common and the position, and attempted to give us the evidence on which it rests. If any man will lay down and affirm that position, it will have no hesitation, and it is not actually a supposed to the variety of the position, and attemp

American Churches had fallen into error in not believing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveflowing that it is the law of Scripture that slaveholders should be excluded from Christian ordinances,—I say, even although it were proved that
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would not be a sufficient ground for at once excluding these Churchs from Christian ordinances,—I say even although they be excluded from Christian ordinances,—I say even although they clower although they be outnise an error w

DEAR GARRISON:

asserts, on his conscience and conviction, that the Presbyterian church of America, composed as it is of man-stealers and their allies, and entirely under their ontrol, has in it a larger number of converted persons than are to be found in the Presbyterian churches of Scotland. I shall not dispute his position, for I think but few CHRISTIANS are found in either. I think but few Christians are found in either.

The truth is being rapidly developed, that to be a ed from us the root of feudalism, and have also adopted.

ounce the name of Christian.

Last Saturday, May 26th, the Reverend Doctor nee more bullied the Free General Assembly on that slaveholding churches ought not to be regarded e was uttering a falsehood when he said that-it ing within his full knowledge, that this had been

he main object of the agitation in Scotland. The Reverend Doctor very facetiously assured the of the Free Church generally relish it? If they roads, bridges, canals and sewerage, drainage, and ower before this bullying and brow-beating of the Doctor, their case is hopeless; they must be given when roused, woe unto those who enthral their bodies or their souls! The Free Church people needed this coarse and brutal treatment from their leaders You now tax the unborn to pay the expense of your to open their eyes; and Dr. Cunningham's speech will increase the excitement ten-fold. So I think.

Free' indeed. shall speak no more on slavery in this kingdom, inless GEORGE THOMPSON shall be able to spend two weeks with me in Scotland, as he has promised to do, if he can.

Day after to-morrow, I go down among the Highands, to spend several weeks wandering amid glens and mountains, and on the shores of Lochs Long, Elk, Lomond, Fine and Garelock.

H. C. WRIGHT. SLAVERY-LAND MONOPOLY. LONDON, May, 1847.

DEAR GARRISON :

How various are the forms of Slavery! Your ed for consideration :country is cursed with it in its worst form, that of | 1. Resolved, That the holding three millions of bsolute personal slavery, in which man is dealt our race in chains and slavery is the great and in-

We have, I think, a greater quantity of slavery in 2. Resolved, That while the American churches Old England, than you have in the States of Ameriand ministers not only palliate, excuse and defend ca. I purposely omit the word UNITED, for, thanks slavery, but are engaged in the revolting and God-to the abolitionists, the Northern States are beginning defying crimes of slaveholding, slave-driving and o see that the word expresses only that the North slave-trading, any profession, on their part, of an is chained to the South, to be sacrificed to the inter-ests of slaveholders; that Union, so called, means garded as impudent hypocrisy and solemn mockery.

lavery upon those who do not directly practise it. s Legion in its instances. Look at the following in- gelical men-stealers, has added another proof of the stances of the effect of the abominable Excise system imposed upon the people by the aristocracy of this country, when they threw from their own shoulders their fair contribution towards the expenses of the State, and at the time of the Restoration of King mitted in Mexico, in the name of the United States

PART CENTE

came first before the community of this country—with the Garrisons, the Wrights, the Buffums, the George Thompsons, and the Douglasses—(laughter)—with that class of persons, the character which they exhibited, and the spirit which they manifested, I think Satan entirely outwitted himself. (Laughter and cheers.) These men disgusted the Christian people of this land,—they made perfectly manifest their character, their spirit, and their principles; and thereby Satan's device, to a large extent, failed of success. I confess I have some fear and apprehension that the establishment of the Free Church Anti-Slavery Society, and lasac Stead, brothers, residing at Dudley hill, with large extent, failed of success. I confess I have some fear and apprehension that the establishment of the Free Church Anti-Slavery Society, and clayton; and these officers were called upon to make the properties of the Free Church Anti-Slavery Society, to make speeches on the part of some of those employed by the Free Church Anti-Slavery Society, to make speeches and deliver lectures, very plain and paphable indications that these men are treading as fast as they wrights, the Buffums, the Goorge Thompsons, the Wrights, the Buffums, the Goorge Thompsons, and the Douglasses. (Laughter, cheers, and hissing from the autience.) This is now becoming every day more and more plain. And I believe that the really good and well-principled men among them will very soon find that they are constrained in galaxies. The Buffums, the Goorge Thompsons, the Wrights, the Buffums, the Goorge Thompsons, the Wrights, the Buffums, the Goorge Thompsons, and success only permises were under one roof, last long; and I believe every man of good pricing ple, good sonse, and good feeling, who has any professed regard for Christian liberty, will soon and spiteful malignity of the Garrisons, the Theorem of the control of the c THE FORMER BLUNDERS IN REGARD

TO THE FREE CHURCH.

EDINBURGE, June 1st, 1847.

Dear Garrison:

Dr. Cunningham—as you will see by 'The Witeless' that accompanies this—is going ahead. He spects, on his conscience and conviction, that the

These are specimens of one of the fiscal evils, from which your Revolution protected you. Would that it had also emancipated you from the still greater social evil, personal slavery, and that your State governments had been led to see, ere this, the error of their course in granting to individuals the fee simple resbyterian, or any other sectarian, a man must re-ed the system of indirect taxation; these will grow with your growth, and strengthen with your strength as a people; and by the time you have emancipated the subject of slavery, and asserted that not an atof serfdom worked around, and encircling you all. empt had ever been made to prove from scripture, As you have sown in your youth, so will you reap in as Christian churches! Of course, the man knew your maturity. You have sown the same seeds that we sowed, and you will have to work through the same difficulties. May you get through them with less suffering; but your landocracy will, if they can, become to you, what our aristocracy has been and is to Reverend Court, that Satan selected Garrison, Buf-fum, Douglass, Thompson and Wright, as agents to fum, Douglass, Thompson and Wright, as agents to wage war upon the Free Church, and that, in doing so, he had made a great blunder, inasmuch as these men were every way unfitted to accomplish hia designs; but that, in order to repair his former blunders, and the shouldant, of the s men were every way unfitted to accomplish his designs; but that, in order to 'repair his former blunder,' Satan had entered the Free Church, and selected some Free Church ministers, elders and members to carry out his plans—taking it for granted that those, of course, having been under such appropriate training, would have more skill and be better adapted to do his work. How will the Willises, the McBeths, the Zeiglers, and the many thousands of elders and members of the Free Church, who consti-tute the Free Church Anti-Slavery Society, and who have respectfully and earnestly petitioned their Genare respectfully and earnestly petitioned their General Assembly to renounce their connexion with man-stealers, and who, from the beginning, have deeply sympathised with the effort to purify their church from the blood of the slave, relish this coarse jest of the Reversal Doctor? How will the est of the Reverend Doctor? How will the people mon expenditures in improving the land, by making other sanitory arrangements. You, in your country, have the power still to do this, in large portions of over as a people who believe a lie, that they might be damned: but I hope and believe better things of not pass acts to reclaim the lands that have been be damned: but I hope and believe better things of them. It takes a good deal to rouse a Scor, but their descendants now born, or to be born in their lifetime, or in due time afterwards, shall have died. own wars and bloodshed. This you have no right to do. No parents have the right to bind the children The spell is broken, in part. It will soon be still to pay their debts, and are not permitted by the laws The specific broken, in part. It will soon be still of any civilized nations to do so, beyond the amount of the effects the children derive from their parents; Now is a glorious opportunity to agitate Scotland yet, as a State, you pledge the bones and sinews of gainst American religion and republicanism. Never the unborn, to pay the expense of your quarrels was the time more propitious. Dr. Cunningham's and bloodshed. But you have the right—that is, sowas the time more propitious. Dr. Cunningham's ciety has the right—to resume possession of land speech will rankle deep. But I have spoken my which God has given for the benefit of living men, after satisfying all those interests which the State has created in it, in favor of any given parties, and then applying the rent to maintain the deserving poor, the orphan, the lame, the blind, the imbecile, and the halt. EDWARD SEARCH.

BRISTOL COUNTY SOCIETY.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society was held in Liberty Hall, New-Bedford, on Saturday and Sunday, June 12th and 13th, 1847.

After the appointment of a business committee, the following resolutions were successively present-

creasing sin of the American people.

mposition-the imposition indirectly of the evils of 3. Resolved, That the so-called Evangelical Alli ance, recently organized in the city of New York, We have a greater variety of oppression in Eng-land, but it is indirect and diversified in its forms. It

Charles, imposed the Excise upon beer; since which, of America, we see but another demonstration of they have extended it to every article which the slave power which has ruled this country for people consume. I take the following extract from the last half century; and that every individual who

TAll men are born free and equal-with cer

tain natural essential and unalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commo

Sevesty thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub-

lican, (:!) America every year.

II Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

II Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers-a race of monsters unparalleled in their assumption of power, and their despotic cruelty. The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 861.

remains a party to this government, in view of these atrocities, makes himself responsible for all the erimes, and a partner in all the guilt growing out of the murders and outrages committed by ZACHART TAYLOR, WINFIELD SCOTT, and the whole horde of marauders who are now devastating the Mexican territory; and that nothing but a prompt withdrawal from this government, and the putting forth of all right efforts to weaken its arm and secure its overthrow, will absolve any individual from blood-guilti-

5. Resolved, That the success of the anti-slavery enterprise depends upon the full and free enuncia-tion of our sentiments, the public proclamation of our measures, the most rigid fidelity to our princi-ples, and, finally, the most decided and uncompromising hostility to prejudice against condition or

Frederick Douglass made a few remarks; after which, J. C. Hathaway, of New-York, addressed the meeting in regard to the sinfulness of slaveholding, and in favor of the 4th resolution, and was followed by Wm. W. Brown, Frederick Douglass, and C. L. Remond.

The following individuals were chosen a Comittee on finance, viz .- Solomon Peneton, Nathaniel A. Borden, Lloyd Brooks, and Henry C. Remington . Mr. Holley, of Brooklyn, then addressed the meet.

ng, followed by Frederick Douglass. John Bailey proposed that the third resolution be amended, by placing the word 'among,' before the words, the professed ministers of the gospel,' and advocated the amendment.

6. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the recent proposition introduced by certain profess ing abolitionists, to give the slave population the Holy Bible, is a miserable ruse, and calculated to turn off the shafts of anti-slavery truth from their properly intended objects.

James N. Buffum stated a few facts, in regard to the religious Society with which he was once con-nected. The meeting was then addressed by J. C. Hathaway, Frederick Douglass, and Wm. W. Brown. The amendment was opposed by Edmund Quincy, J. C. Hathaway, and James N. Buffum.

On motion of Edmund Quincy, the resolutions before the meeting were laid upon the table, to enable the finance committee to take up collections and pledges in aid of the society.

The committee having attended to the above duty,

the resolutions laid upon the table were taken up, and the amendment to the third resolution rejected.

7. Resolved, That the prominent measure of the American Anti-Slavery Society-to wit- NO U-NION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS '-becomes more and more our duty, with the increasing impositions and outrages of slavery upon our common rights; and at no former period has that duty been so imperative as at the present moment. John Bailey moved that all the resolutions, with

the exception of the 5th, be laid upon the table. The motion was opposed by Wm. W. Brown and C. L. Remond, and rejected. Wm. W. Brown then addressed the meeting, fol-

lowed by Frederick Douglass. 8. Resolved, That this Society would express their

unfeigned thanks to Capt. Judkins, the accomplished mander of the British steam-packet Cambria, for his manly, magnanimous, and polite treatment of our highly esteemed friend, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, on his recent return passage from Great Britain. The meeting was addressed by Douglass, Brown,

Quincy, Buffum, and Holley of Brooklyn; and adjourned.

The following resolves were presented by Mr. Luce, and contain the sentiments of a very few dis affected persons in New Bedford. As no one seconded them. They were laid on the table.]

Resolved, That whoever believes, (in the language of the American A. S. Society,) that 'Slavery sin, and ought to be immediately abolished,' is an abolitionist; and whether they attempt to carry out that doctrine by voting at the polls, by individual action, by combined or organised action, or by negation, they are, nevertheless, abolitionists; and it is both impertinent and tyrangical to undertake to force them into any particular measure.

Resolved, That anti-slavery is only compatible with perfect freedom of thought and utterance, and the right of every individual to decide for themselves what course they will pursue in opposition to slavery; and any attempt, in any quarter, to attack a person because he or she refuses to adopt their sennents, or mode of operation, is nothing more nor less than an attempt to enslave a human being, and is, therefore, a flagrant violation of the fundamental doctrine of the abolitionists. And

Whereas, the course pursued by many of the leading abolitionists, as well as by many who are less prominent, has been proscriptive and unfriendly to such an extent, as not only to dishearten and alienate those who have the cause most deeply at heart, but also to provoke disgust in the public mind therefore, Resolved, That, instead of being in any way

wonderful, that there is no more interest manifested in the anti-slavery movement, or rather in the movements of professed abolit onists, it is surprising that the public have any respect for or confidence in them.

WM. C. COFFIN. Rec. Secretary

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ESSEX COUNTY AN-TI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at Lyceum Hall, Salem, commencing Thursday morn-

ing, June 17th, at 10 o'clock.

The meeting was opened by remarks from the President, C. L. Remond, and prayer by the Rev. T. T. Stone, of Salem.

After reading the records of the last quarterly meeting, a business committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons—T. T. Stone, J. C.

Hathaway, Mary P. Trask, Frederick Douglass, John S. Russell, Loring Moody.

A nominating committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons—J. N. Buffum, Jesse P.

Harriman, Eliza J. Kenny, Simeon Dodge, John B. Pierce. J. N. Buffum, R. B. Rogers, and Wm. W. Brown, were appointed a committee on Finance. The following is a list of the officers of the Bocie ty for the ensuing year : .

President-Charles L. Remond, of Salem. Vice Presidents-William Ashby, Eliza J. Kenny David Merritt, T. T. Stone, of Salem; Nathan Web ster, Haverhill; William Jenkins, Ebenezer Jenkins, Andover; James N. Buffum, Frederick Donglass, Lynn; Thomas Haskell, Charles F. Hovey, Gloucester; Stephen Barker, Methuen; Francis Wooldridge, Marblehead; Larkin Woodbury, Manchester; John Cutler, Richard Hood, Danvers; A-

lonzo P. Jaques, West Newbury.

Recording Secretary—Eunice Kenny, Danvers. Corresponding Secretary-Addison Davis, Lynn. Treasurer-John B. Pierce, Salem.

Auditors-Moses Wright, Georgetown ; Jonathan Buffum, Lynn; William Endicott, Danvers. Executive Committee-Robert B. Rogers, James P. Boyce, Lynn; Atner Sanger, Danvers; James Bab

The following are the resolutions discussed and adopted by the Society :-

1. Resolved, That whilst the American churche and ministers, with few exceptions, are engaged in the awful sin of excusing and defending the enslave ment of three millions of our race-doomed as they are to the most revolting cruelty, ignorance and degradation-any efforts on their part professedly to send the gospel to the heathen, or evangelize the world, ought to be regarded as inconsistent, impions, and solemn mockery.

2. Resolved, That the voice of reason, humanity

and of God, proclaims the abolition of slavery th first duty of the American church and people; and that while this duty is neglected and disregarded, the displeasure of Heaven must rest upon both.

3. Resolved, That the experience of the past fi teen years confirms us in the opinion, that nothing short of the measures suggested by the American A. S. Society can ensure the emancipation of the enslaved, the restoration of our common rights, and the permanent establishment of the legacy of great principles and examples transmitted us by our fath

4. Resolved. That this Society will never be sat isfied until in the dissolution of a false Union, ce mented by the sacrifice of Freedom to Slavery, true Union shall be effected by the entire abolition of slavery, and the universal establishment of free-

5. Whereas, the war against Mexico was waged, and is now carried on by land-jobbers and human flesh-mongers, for the purpose of robbing that repub lie of her territory, to be carved up into slaveholding States, so as to give the Slave Power the supremacy over this nation; and whereas, its sucess would be the trumph of despotism over the downfall of liberty; therefore,

Resolved, That in this controversy, our sympa thies are wholly on the side of Mexico: that in her present relations to this nation, we witness the strug gles of freedom against the giant power of oppression and as there 'is no attribute of the Almighty tha can take sides with the oppressor,' we call upon all who fear God and regard man, to bear a firm, faithful testimony against this unrighteous and iniqui tous war.

Whereas, the act of slaveholding, as it exists in these United States, proceeds from selfishness in its various aspects of covetousness, of ambition and pride; establishing itself by fraud and violence as appropriate instruments; and Whereas, also, it assumes the monstrous prerogs

tive of converting man to an article of property, and, having laid this foundation for its entire series of usurpations, proceeds to the natural results, of interposing between the husband and the wife, will which may at any moment dissolve their sacred relation; of invading, in a word, all the sanctitie of the household, as well as the dearest rights of the individual; of substituting will for law, force for love, absolute despotism for universal freedom developing itself, at once in degradation of the slave, and in proud clation of the master; and, through those constitutional and legal provisions which i originates, converting the slave himself into an unconscious instrument of strengthening his own bon dage, and even employing the Federal Union as the great agent of extending and perpetuating the out rage on the avowed ends of its establishment; there-

alved, 1 That we renew the early declaration of the Anti-Slavery sentiment, that slavery is in itself evil, and only evil, a curse to the master and to the nation, a grievous and atrocious wrong to the victim from his birth to his death; and the holding of a man as a slave, according to its own definitions, is as actually sin as any other theft or robbery as actually and in its own nature sin, as piracy, as

2. That as inevitable consequence of this principle, the individual slaveholder is solemnly bound immediately to restore freedom to his enslaved brethren; each State, whose laws sustain it, immediately to revoke all its compromises with slavery, estab lishing justice and securing the blessings of liberty to Americans and their posterity. 3. That to all provisions of the Federal Cor

stitution and laws which counteract these endsto the whole compact in which freedom is sacrificed to slavery-we declare our entire aversion and when human authority demands our allegiance to them, we appeal to the higher law, of which all such provisions are infractions.

4. That in declining all allegiance to, and all co o peration with, the Government, so far as it gives support to American slavery, we ask no license to do wrong, but we demand constitutional authority to do right.

5. That identifying ourselves with our enslaved countrymen and brethren, we recognize ours as a higher and more sacred enterprise than our fathers essayed, in seeking the independence of the North American Colonies.

6. That so far as any form of religion opposes itself to these principles and their natural operation, such religion is false; while on the sincere and purest announcement of them, on every rightful method of communicating them to all men, whether hand or free, true religion, Christianity as the life and the word of Jeaus, forever sheds its selectest influ-

These resolutions called forth an animated discussion, in which the following persons participated. Rev. T. T. Stone, Rev. Mr. Fisher, C. L. Remond, Wm. Endicott, Loring Mocdy, Frederick Douglass, Addison Davis, J. N. Buffum, Wm. W. Brown, J. C. Hathaway, Lewis Hayden, Henry P. Trask. The Society adjourned sine die, at a late hour or Friday evening, after an interesting session of two days and evenings.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND, President. Addison Davis, Sec. pro tem.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR A party left Puebla, for Vera Cruz, under the command of Capt. Bainbridge, and on the route were attacked several times by the guerillas. They lost five men and one wagon. The Mexicana were were attacked several times by the guerinas. They lost five men and one wagon. The Mexicans were repulsed. Capt. Bainbridge's party succeeded in reaching Col. Melntosh's camp. A party of guerillas attacked the camp, and fired upon it all night. They reached Vera Cruz safely.

The party under Capt. Duperu was attacked by a several core but repulsed the greeny killing as

superior force, but repulsed the enemy, killing several, with the loss of three killed and three wounded. eral, with the loss of three killed and three wounded.

Gen. Cadwallader joined Col. McIntosh with a reinforcement at the National Bridge, when the whole was attacked by the Mexicans. The battle lasted several hours. The Mexicans were defeated with a loss of 100 men. The Americans lost 15 killed and 40 wounded. The train then moved fearward to Jalana. forward to Jalapa.

The station at Jalapa had been broken up, Gen.

Scott having opened a road from Perote to for supplies.

Gen. Shields had joined Gen. Scott with 1000

There was not much sickness in Vera Cruz. No preparations for resistance have been made tween Puebla and the Capital. 20,000 men are Mexico. Gen. Scott remain in Puebla until reinforced.

Santa Anna has the second time resigned his military and civil stations. Not accepted.

Five Mexican Generals had been arrested and sent to different States for confinement.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JULY 2, 1847.

FOURTH OF JULY.

An Anti-Slavery celebration of the Fourth of July ander the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in Harrington's Grove in Waltham, to take place on Monday, July the 5th. Let it be made a great and a good day for the sacred cause of Liberty and Human Rights. Let all the lovers of true freedom from the city and the neighboring towns, and from whatever distance they are able, come to the gathering. The day should be redeemed from the self-glorying uses to which it has the promotion of justice and freedom to all.

It is wished that the refreshments needed on the occasion may be provided on the true pic-nic principle. Let each little party bring its own supply, and made for the sale of ice creams and some other refreshments at the Grove; and an abundant supply cheers that went up as he passed along through the of iced water is to be provided.

A large number of eloquent and well known adrocates of the cause will be present, and aid us on the occasion; among them will doubtless be Wendell Phillips, W. L. Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Edmund Quincy, William W. Brown, Caleb Stetson, John Weiss, W. 1. Bowditch, W. A. White, and

A musical choir of our Waltham friends will ren der to the cause the effective aid of song.

And as funds are constantly needed to sustain and carry forward our moral warfare, it is earnestly hoped that all present will come prepared to cor tribute in this respect, thus showing it is not their own pleasure alone they seek, but that they would remember also those to whose bruised hearts, and scarred and bleeding limbs, no day of freedom has ever yet brought relief or joy. Should each one bring no more than the value of the provisions they have been accustomed to contribute on such occasions, a substantial help would be rendered to the

The cars of the Fitchburg railroad leave Charles- SIR : 5 1-4, and 20 minutes after 6, P. M.

IF Railroad Tickets, for the excursion, may be changeable law of God. obtained on Friday and Saturday, July 2d and 3d, at

the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill.
SAMUEL MAY, JR., Gen. Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

We have no space to occupy in making a long, arnest and stirring appeal to the friends of liberty and the slave in Boston and the towns in Essex, Norfolk and Middlesex, and other parts of the Commonwealth, to rally with enthusiasm at the Waltham celebration on Monday next. The official invitation so cordially extended to all-the day, the place, the occasion, THE OBJECT—the number and celebrity of the speakers-should suffice to bring together a multitude of sincere worshippers at the shrine of freedom great beyond precedent on such an occasion-as numerous as the leaves of the shady grove itself.

In addition to the speakers already advertised, we take the liberty to state, that those widely known friends of Humanity and Reform, Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Henry Channing, desire and determination to be at the gathering, if practicable; and though we are not authorised to say that they will address the assembly, yet, if they should be present, we are strongly inclined to hope and believe that they will feel 'moved in spirit' to confirmation.

Let it be remembered, first, that persons and parties attending the pic-nic are expected to bring their ranh of old, refuse to liberate your miserable victims! own provisions with them, though some can be obtained by purchase at the grove; secondly, that a with man-stealing; for no man would be regarded free-will offering will be solicited from each and all, by you, or by the party to which you below to help the cause along.'

It is designed to commence the exercises at 10 as a crime. This is the extreme of human incono'clock, A. M. Those, therefore, who intend to be sistency—the acme of human criminality. present from this city and vicinity, should endeavor to take the 9 o'clock train for Waltham.

Tan unknown correspondent sends us the folowing effusion, with reference to the glorious

Fourth.' It will do.

UNCLE SAM'S SOLILOQUY.

Jery 4th, 1847. What matters it to me, That Southern blacks are sold as slaves? So, shout for Liberty !

Our Charter speaks of human rights, And men created free; And none but blacks are chained and sold-So, ring for Liberty !

I know we are the jest and scorn Of many a titled knave, From Turkey's throne to Hindostan, On t'other side the wave.

They call us sordid hypocrites, And point at us in scorn. Because with freedom on our lips, We live our precepts down.

They say our boasts of liberty Are worse than idle prate; For men around our Capitol Are bought and sold by weight.

And all the generous and the good, Of every clime and hue, Are watching us with interest

Intense, but painful too. They mourn that men on earth are found So lost to honest shame, To shout and boast of liberty.

With nothing but the name. And Freedom's guardian angels, Ordained of Heaven to keep Our destinies secure from harm,

Bend o'er the scene, and weep. And are we yet Republicans? Our great ones say we be! And Slavery is our corner-stone-

So, chant the Jubilee!

CROWDED Oce. The length of the highly interesting letter of Richard D. Webb, of Dublin, compels us to omit, this week, among other things, another letter to the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, on the subject of Colonization, and also a note from E. G. Loring, and another from Wendell Phillips. Also. a communication, signed 'Libertas,' in relation to the press proposed to be given to Frederick Douglass, by the friends in England.

The General of Division, Joseph Balthaza Inginac, ex-Secretary-General, died at Port au Prince on the 9th ult. He was a man of superior intelligence, talents and sagacity. He used to correspond with us occasionally, and also with the lamented Benjamin Lundy, and took a deep interest in the ti-anslavery movement in the United States.

THE FAMISE. Long as it is, the letter of our be loved and actively philanthropic friend Rrcmans D. WERR of Dublin, giving the results of his person observation of the effects of the dreadful famine in freland, will amply repay the most attentive perusal,

being full of thrilling interest.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT POLK TO BOSTON During the past fortnight, President Polk has been journeying eastward from Washington to Bos-ton, via Philadelphia, New-York, New-Haven Springfield and Worcester, and intends visiting Con-cord, N. H., and Augusta, Me. He has received, or his route, such demonstrations of popular · respector his office, and of party regard for himself, might be expected on the part of a people lost to all self respect and true virtue. He arrived in this city on Tuesday, and was met by the city authorities, the military, and a procession of citizens; and though his reception was not an enthusiastic one, it was unfortunately a very wet one, for the weather was quite rainy. On Wednesday forenoon, he was escorted to Charlestown, to eatch a glimpse of th Bunker Hill monument, (we do not learn that he had been almost exclusively given, and made a day for any of his slaves with him on the occasion, as did his 'illustrious predecessor,' John Tyler,) and to examine the Navy Yard, and in the afternoon took the cars for Lowell. Of the thousands that crowded the streets of this city, very few were actuated by all will be supplied. Arrangements have been any other feeling than that of curiosity to see the man; and few, faint, and far between, were the

> various streets. For what does such a man deserve to be honored True, he is the President of the United States; but has he not acted the part of an unscrupulous usurp er since he occupied that station? Has he not d signedly plunged this nation into a war of unparalleled iniquity, in contempt of his constitutional oath, for the purpose of extending the boundaries of slavery, and augmenting indefinitely the Slave Power? Is he not the robber of the poor-the defender of wholesale licentiousness and cruelty-a m an-stealer ?

Below, is a letter which was sent to him, during his sojourn in this city, in behalf of the friends of impartial liberty and universal emancipation in this Commonwealth. It deals in no circumlocution, but appeals to his understanding and conscience in the most cogent manner.

> TO JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States

town for Waltham at 7, 9, and 11 A. M., and will Your visit to Boston presents a suitable opportu take passengers to the immediate vicinity of the nity to ask of you the immediate performance of an Grove. Returning, will leave the Grove at 31-2, act, which is demanded alike by inflexible justice, the natural instinct of the human soul, and the un-

> We address you simply as the friends of liberty and equality, in no partisan state of mind, and for no political object; with all the respect that may be considered due to your elevated station, yet with that frankness of manner and plainness of speech which an occasion like this demands.

You are a slaveholder. Men, women and children are by you held in slavery-recorded in your ledger as chattels personal-worked like brutes, without wages or stipulation, under the lash of a driver, and fraudulently and tyrannically deprived of all their just earnings.

No greater sin can be committed against God no more atrocious crime against man, than this. He who commits it in this age of the world, and especially in a land so full of light and knowledge as our own, is pre-eminently guilty. It is man-stealing-an act, in comparison with which, the crime of theft, burglary, or arson, 'whitens into virtue.

It is fair to measure you by your own standard You claim to be a genuine democrat, and have been and James Freeman Clarke, have signified their placed in the Presidential chair by a party claiming to be purely democratic. Is not this a fundamental doctrine of democracy, that 'all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'? Yet utter at least a few words of encouragement and you hold men as your property, to all intents, purposes and constructions whatsoever,' and do not blush! You kidnap human beings, and, like Pha-With you, practically, democracy is synonymous true democrat, who should denounce slaveholding

> But, more than this-you profess to be a follow of Christ, and are, we understand, connected with a professedly Christian church, as a member of his spiritual body. How, then, dare you to make merchandise of those, for whom Christ suffered and died, that they might be redeemed in common with the rest of mankind? Did he not come expressly to set the captive free, and to put an end to all oppression? Has he not taught us to do unto others, what-What greater outrage can be perpetrated upon Christianity, than to make the profession of it compatible with holding our fellow-creatures in hopeless bond-

The Bey of Tunis is no Christian; yet, ' for the glory of God, and to distinguish man from the brute creation,' he has nobly emancipated all his slaves, and made slavery unlawful throughout his dominions. Henceforth, every slave fleeing from any part of the world to Tunis is declared to be free, as

oon as he touches the soil.

The Autocrat of all the Russias is no democrat; yet, with many of his nobles, he has emancipated a numerous serf population, and designs to extirpate serfdom in every part of his immense empire.

You claim to be a democrat and a Christian; yet you are a slaveholder-to this hour, an incorrigible slaveholder! Before the whole world, the Bey of Tunis and the Russian Autocrat put you to open

The fact that you occupy a high station is no proof of your worthiness, but only demonstrates the gross wickedness which prevails in the land. Truly, it may be affirmed at this day, as of old- The rulers of the people cause them to err, and they that are led of them are destroyed."

Emancipate your slaves. Every one of them is your equal by birth, and an eternal destiny. The act may be attended with difficulties; but, be assured, it will redound to your imperishable renown, and in life and in death be to you a source of exhaustless felicity. But, while you hold them in bondage, your hands will be stained with blood, and your garments with pollution; and their cries against you will continue to enter the ear of the Lord of Sabbaoth, until his judgments shall be fully executed upon you.

As President of the United States, if an American itizen should be caught in the act of reducing a native-born African to slavery, whether by purchase or violence, on the coast of Africa, you would officially pronounce him to be a pirate, and order him to be hanged, under the law of Congress. By what epithet, then, should you be characterised, and what should be the punishment (on the score of impartial justice) meted out to you, who are keeping in bond

age scores of native-born Americans? Reflect! God is no respecter of persons, and HE is just! Hear, and obey his voice :- 'Uspo THE HEAVY BURDENS, BREAK EVERY YOKE, AND LET THE

OPPERSORD GO FREE. In behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So FRANCIS JACKSON, President

PRINTED QUINCY. Corresponding Secretary. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Recording Secretary. [Signed, also, by the Board of Managers, and by MUEL MAY, JR. General Agent. Boston, June 29, 1847.

For a characteristic speech of the Rev. D. Cunningham, of the pseudo Free Church of Scotland, see the proper department on the first page.

A FOURTH PARTY

the 8th, 9th and 10th instant, birth was given o a fourth political party in the United States, at a convention held at Macedon Lock, Wayne County, N. Y., composed of those who have seceded from the Liberty party, under the special guidance of Mesars. William Goodell, J. C. Jackson, and others. time, we have never for a moment distrusted the This new party takes the name of the Liberty purity of his motives, or the sincerity of his anti-League,' and has twenty articles to its creed. Why it should have paused at the twentieth, as a universal reform party, we do not understand; for a mul- though constitutionally slow and cautious in hi titude of others might just as properly be added. A manner of proceeding, no man is more true to hi writer in the Utica Liberty Press has proposed (somewhat satirically, it is true) nineteen more, so as to make the exact number thirty-nine; identical with the number embraced in the creed of the Eng- very many others connected with that party.) doe lish Church.

The Albany Patriot, (which is to be the grand organ of the new party,) containing the proceedings of Slavery Society, but is the result of an indepen the convention, failed to reach us; but the last num- dent judgment, and a conscientious adherence t ber contains the Address to the Friends of Liberty, the sober convictions of his own mind. Of course Justice, and Good Government in the United States, we wonder that he does not see more clearly when which was adopted by that body. If we had no he stands, with whom he associates, and how use other proof, the length would certify to us, beyond less, as well as injurious to the moral prosecution a doubt, that it came from the prolific pen of our in- of our sacred cause, is the organization of a third defatigable friend William Goodell. It occupies more political party; but our confidence in his integrity than thirteen columns of the Patriot, each column is unimpaired. The readiness with which he repuboth wide and long ! However able, ingenious and diated the American Colonization Society, (though logical it may be, it is a formidable document to pre- once a firm supporter of it,) after being enlightsent to the public at this melting season of the year. ened as to its real character, and his manly support How many will dare venture upon the task of read-ing it, remains to be seen; and yet, for the encour-when its friends were 'few and far between,' are agement of all,-and not to the dissatisfaction of its refreshing reminiscences in our anti-slavery exauthor, we trust,-we announce the fact, that we perience. have read it all, not hastily, but with care.

· What man dare do, I dare :

As a political document, it strikes us as a very great absurdity; though, as a specimen of ethical reasoning, it certainly does no discredit to the talents of the writer of it It embraces many points-the abolition of slavery, free trade, distribution of the publition of slavery, free trade, distribution of the pub-lic lands, the demolition of the navy, the disband-ing of the standing army, direct taxation, the aboli-tion of the Post Office monopoly, the restoration to tion of the Post Office monopoly, the restoration to Mexico of her conquered territory, including Texas, may to make their 'calling and election sure,' there is no chance for them.

us this, especially in the present demoralized state to the evidence in support of it. The American of public sentiment, strikes us as really preposte. A. S. Society has frequently been stigmatized as an rous. We are not, therefore, prepared to join it. anti-church, anti-ministry, no government, anti-Its professions of regard for the public good and the rights of the people are no higher, or better or more confidently put forth, than those of the Whig or Democratic party; though its measures are more specific, and, if carried out, would indicate a very great change for the better in public sentiment. But, like those other parties, it seeks after power-it aims to occupy stations of emolument and worldly ambition-it claims the right to rule over the people, according to its own conceptions of right, and by inflexible and penal laws-the ballot-box, alias the bullet-box, is the source of its strength-it makes no provision for freedom of conscience or individual dissent-its rule of action in

might, not right, the majority versus the minority. Now, we will concrde to no body of men, howevwise and well-meaning they may be, discretionary power over the life, liberty or property of others; and the party that seeks to possess, and claims the right to exercise this power, is just the party from which we shall be careful to keep ourselves divorced. We cannot recognize it as being imbued with the spirit of Christianity, but regard it as belonging to 'the kingdoms of this world.' Let the dead bury their dead. Let those who are 'under the law,' hear it; but let those who profess to be 'under grace, see that they walk worthily as the disciples of Him who came to put down all rule, authority and power, and who said to his disciples- The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that specting the very momentous question, whether kingdom.

We feel called upon to make a criticism like this. United States. The co in this connexion, because this new party claims to ed with considerable piquancy, the National Era re-

pattern of Christian government. petitors—what is the first act they will be called sequence, in a political point of view, whether it be upon to perform, before they can be duly qualified held at the earliest or the latest period suggested. oath or affirmation, that they will support and de- or what it is? Is it governed by any principle actual service of the United States."

Marvellous consistency and excellent morality may properly decide when war shall be waged !] as to the anti-slavery character of the Co not be infringed.

Procrustean bedstead of that instrument, no philanthropic or reformatory exploits can be performed express any definite opinion. Why is this? ad libitum; but whatever party takes possession of it, if too long in its dimensions, the party must be

EXTRANEOUS POINTS.

There is no man connected with the Liberty party, for whom we entertain more respect and esteem, than we do for SAMUEL FESSENDEN, o Portland, Maine. From the first hour of our per ional acquaintance with him in 1832, to the presen slavery professions. Intellectually and morally he is one of the strong men of the land; and convictions, or more constant to his purpose. His support of the Liberty party, (like that of our much respected friend SAMUEL E. SEWALL, but unlike not proceed from 'new organization' hostility spirit to us, personally, or to the American Anti-We find in the Emancipator of last week, a long

and able letter from him on the subject of holding a national Liberty party convention, in which, alluding to the Birney and Goodell secession, or expansion, he says-

1 feel chared at the idea of our greatest as best men lugging in, as seems to me, by the head and shoulders, so many things to embarrass and The 'blame ' which has been cast upon us and

&c .- to all which, we heartily subscribe. It pledges our associates, and to which allusion is made, we the party to 'confer office on no slaveholders, or have always maintained was never deserved, but nbers of pro-slavery bodies, political or ecclesi- was thrown through ignorance, or malevolence of astical; on no venders of strong drink, or advocates mind. Till now, we never suspected Samuel for the license of that traffic; on no members of FESSENDEN of being one of our accusers, on this secret societies; and on no persons known to be im- point; but, in the sentence, ' How have we blam moral, unjust, dishonest, or (by position or principle) ed Garrison,' &c. he seems to include himself in a state of hostility to the essential elements and among the number. Now, as we have the utmost conditions of civil, political and religious freedom. confidence in his magnanimity, and sense of justice Of a truth, those who shall be nominated by this -first denving that his accusation has any founparty may just as well as not come at once to the dation in truth-denying that the American Antiphilosophical conclusion in their minds, that a pri- Slavery Society has, as a body, or that we have vate station is the post of honor.' Strive as they personally, 'lugged into,' or attached to our specific movement, any extraneous subject whatever, as a test of anti-slavery character-we respectfully The formation of a political party, on such a basis ask him either to retract his charge, or to refer us Sabbath, woman's rights society; yet when has it ever assailed the church, or ministry, or government, or Sabbath, as such? or when has it taken up the question of woman's rights, beyond the right of woman to plead and labor in behalf of the bleeding slave? . We have many times called upon those who misrepresent us, and the Society with which we are peculiary identified, to prove their assertions; but not one of them has even attempted to do so.

Now, it is a curious fact, that those who with drew from the old Parent Society, on the ground that it had 'lugged in' extraneous matters, have been guilty of the very thing they falsely alleged against the Society. They have assumed that the church, the ministry, the government, the Sabbath, are all divinely instituted; and some of them have organized themselves into a party, having twenty distinct specifications for its basis, nineteen of which pertain to other questions aside from that of negro emancipation !

Who, then, friend Fessenden, are they who have brought in and mingled with the cause, many extraneous topics?

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

For some time past, there has been something ap proximating to 'a very pretty quarrel' among the Liberty party journals,-and the end is not yet,-reexercise authority upon them are called benefactors. National Convention of the party should be held But ye shall not be so. . . . I appoint unto you a this fall, or sometime next year, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the be based on Christian principle, and to present a presenting the division for postponement, and the Emancipator that for an early nomination. The After reading this high-tened moral and reformative sides appear to be so nearly balanced, that it tory Address, so big with promise, so wide in its makes it a new matter of disputation, which has the scope, so revolutionary in its design, we were never preponderance. On the whole, the Emancipator more con vinced of the fact, that there is but a step claims to represent the majority; and in its last numfrom the sublime to the ridiculous,' than in observ- ber, it publishes certain letters received from Alvan ing its concluding sentence :- 'We nominate Ger- Stewart of New-York, Schuyler Hoes of New Jernit Smith, of the state of New-York, for President, and Елии Волкит, of Massachusetts, for Vice den of Maine, F. J. Lemoyne of Penneylvania, and President, of the United States'!-Here is a pure Francis Gillette of Connecticut, members of the specimen of bathos! Can a greater satire upon the 'National Committee,' all of whom coincide in the profession and character of world-wide philanthro- expediency of holding the Convention either in Seppists and reformers be bestowed, than in nominat- tember or October next. The gravity with which ing them for such offices? Let us suppose that the whole affair is conducted is exceedingly ludi-Messrs. Smith and Burritt are the successful com- crous; as if the Convention were of the slightest con-

as President and Vice President? Why, to take an | Can any body tell us where the Liberty party is fend the Constitution of the United States, and ex- if so, what is it? In Massachusetts, it will not vote ecute the laws of Congress made in pursuance for any man, however anti-slavery he may be, who thereof. The very same oath that James K. Polk calls himself a Whig or a Democrat. John G. Paland George M. Dallas have taken in regard to the frey, Daniel P. King, and Charles Sumner, are no very same instrument! Well, they are elected by more acceptable to it than Daniel Webster, Robert a party, that makes the immediate abolition of the C. Winthrop, and Caleb Cushing. In New-Hamparmy and navy a fundamental article in its creed; shire, it readily coalesces with Whigs and Democrate and these gentlemen pledged themselves beforehand and votes for Whigs and Democrats, who are no to carry out the objects of the party. But what says more anti-slavery in spirit and sentiment (to say the the Constitution, which they swear faithfully to least) than Messrs. Palfrey, King and Sumner. In Why-the President small BE COM- the Empire State, a similar amalgamation took place MANDER-IN-CHIEF of the ARMY AND NAVY on the License question, though perhaps not so uniof the United States, and of THE MILITIA OF versally. Whether, therefore, this party be 'flesh, THE SEVERAL STATES, when called into the fish or fowl, or a little of each, or all these consolidated, we are at a loss to determine.

Again. What are its views of the Constitution this! Moreover, the new party has elected a major- the United States? Does it, or does it not, considity in both houses of Congress, and it goes for the er that instrument as rendering slavery unlawful or bolition of the army and navy. But what says the the American soil? We do not ask, how it is regard-Constitution (which it swears to uphold) on this ed by individual members of the party-but, what point? 'Congress shall have power to declare was, is the doctrine, what the verdict of the party itself? thus assuming that war is right, and that Congress All the unofficial declamation of Liberty party men, grant letters of marque and reprisal, raise and sup- must go for nothing. What we want to know, what port annies, provide and maintain a navy, &c. &c. the whole country ought to know, is, is it the doc-Again-the second article of the Amendments to trine of THE LIBERTY PARTY, as such, tha the Constitution reads thus:—'A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security (!) of c free state, slavery in any slave State, as in the District of Cothe right of the people to keep and bear arms shall lumbia? And should that party succeed at any time in electing to Congress a majority of Senators and What, then, can be more idle, than for this 'Lib- Representatives, does it mean to pass a law, and of erty League' to talk of abolishing the army and na- course to enforce the law, declaring slavery to be vy, under the present Constitution of the United unlawful on any portion of the American soil? On States? It cannot be done without perjury. On the this point-and it is a vital one-we believe no na tional convention of the party has yet ventured to

What are the prospects of this party? In Massa chusetts, it has made no progress for some time ; in ent off-or, if too short, must be elongated, even to Connecticut, it has lost ground; in other parts the dislocation of every joint, if necessary-to meet the country, its growth has been contemptible. Its the precise length required, and must submit to the journals are disappearing, one by one, and those that operation without complaint. survive obtain a meagre patronage, excepting the

VOLUME XVII .-- NO. XXV National Era, which may shortly be ostra-Senator Cilley-alias the silly Senator-of

Worse than all, the party is reat by a direct its ranks of a most radical character. Even h G. Birney has abandoned it as worthless, or tracted in its one idea purpose, to wit, the tion of the groaning millions on the 800 tations. Gerrit Smith, William Goodell, ber Green, James C. Jackson, William L. Chaple, &c. have also withdrawn from it, on the ground, and organized a Liberty League, vin express object of superseding the present party. 'The seceders have had the adminestic their 'national (') convention, (about seven) sons, men and momen, voting on the occasion ons, men and condidates for the Presidency Vice-Presidency of the United Statesin celerity of movement all the other parties race, however, is not always to the swift; possible that, though late in the field, either Whigs or the Democrats may gain the sicing

Under all these circumstances, the cancel date sion which is going on in the Emancipator and at journals, as to the time when the national Lie party Convention should be held, becomes a manufactured by of amusement, rather than of interest

THE EXAMINER.

After the suspension of Cansins M. Clay's . T. American, J. C. Vaughan, Esq., formerly of Soul Carolina, who wrote the principal editoral aria in the American, resolved that he would con another paper, in Lexington, of a similar char provided he could find sufficient patronage. Theh has been enabled to do, by the generouse of northern gentlemen, and the first number paper, entitled 'THE EXAMINER,' is before tone is not so explicit, its specific not so current, as was that of the True American, or as we cape. ed to find. We are aware that great caution is no ed in such a position, as to the mode of proceed but we dislike any thing and every thing that loke like a compromise with slavery. We give a posing of Mr. Vaughan's introductory remarks :-

INTRODUCTORY.

The Legislature of Kentucky, last winter, by act, called upon the people of the State is as whether they would have a Conventor to establish a new Constitution.

The holding of a convention, always important

s especially so now, for it involves the c tion and settlement of questions of rast negri-tude; questions which ought to receive, and which will receive, doubtless, the best thought and do est examination of which our whole are capable.

There can be, legally, no limit to the discour of these questions, thus authoritatively and solem ly broached by the highest authority, and the will be, we are persuaded, no effort, in any quarte to hedge in the liberty of the pres, or tames speech, while these privileges are exercised will speech, while these privileges are exercised with a just regard to the peace of the contaminy, and the integrity of the law. Even that most difficult problem of all—emosycipation—may be fully middle tearlessly presented, if its advocates be thus guarded; for no right is more sacred, in Kentucky that that inalignable and fundamental right, which seems of the problem of the problem of the problem. cures to every citizen 'the liberty to know, to m er, to argue according to conscience.'

Nor could any doubt exist, on this point, were

not for those causes, external and internal, a for the last few years, have arrested the disco of slavery by the press over the State. These

1. The violence with with which the subject slavery has been agitated out of the slave States There has been no form of exaggerated sper -no language in which wrath could be clothed which has not been used against those who is amid slavery. The characteristics of too me even of the professed advocates of freedom, bri far away from the evil which they dread, have be vehemence and excess. They have made no all ance for the education and feelings of a slaveholing community. The great question of emacination, therefore, which should always be presented. without passion, and urged in a spirit of generous good will, has been involved in a stori of fierce conflict, and people have been so be wildered by excitement, or fired by passion, as not to see or know the truth, or, at least, how to une it. Society, unquestionably, when stagnant, need a whirlwind blast to purify it, and to save. But where there is virtue and intelligence enough hear and consider truth, the ruder anger of the storm without will only enkindle a ruder augu within. Violence, invariably, begets violence, an all that the best of us can do, at such times, is to watch the excitement as it wears away; and then,

2. The ultraism with which slavery has been

upheld in the slave States.

The perpetualists—especially those led by the able men of the Carolina school—have been ere in extreme. They have demanded of all persons and parties unqualified obedience to their degues. HENRY CLAY, because he refused assent to these, was demonstrated by them as an abolitionis; for the same reason, Silas Wright is as much ex 68 JAMES G. BIRNEY. Their object has been is to deepen the pro-slavery excitement, so they may band all the slave States in one poi union, and thus win power and secure this end, they appeal constantly and constantly and ably pride, passion, sectional prejudice, fe rs of these slave States. Nullifica nial of the right of petition, the bitter and seed fast opposition to free labor, the momen in which Texas was annexed, last, though not lear, M. Calhoun's 'fire-brand' resolutions, as Senato Book and the condensation of the c Calhoun's 'fire-brand' resolutions, as Senator Be ton designates them—all these things show this their aim, and they show, in add their purpose, by this action, t North, to drive the people there ction, to vex and f den them and make them as ultra on on these perpetualists are on the other. How ey gain ascendency in the South, were not for the creation and extension of fanalicism the North? The stormer it becomes, the bright and surer their political prosperts. They had done as much to extend abolitionism by their extend a political prosperts. cess, as has been done by any instrume o their main object, the union of the South up pro-slavery grounds, the perpetualists have falled but, owing to the close division of parties, and it difficulty, which exists under these circumstance officialty, which exists under these circumstant of speaking the truth on a vexed question, in have not failed in making public opinion as stringent, and arresting by the press the free degree of arrange in the pressure of a preservation, and subjects connect cussion of emancipation, and subjects connect therewith, throughout the slave States. We hold 1. That this State alone has exclusive is dict on over the whole subject within its territor Slavery is a domestic institution.

whether and how her bond shall be set free at all.

2. That the Free allone shall be addressed.

This position useds only to be stated, to be admitted everywhere. That being is a demon, and fit for the blackest infamy, who would seek, in any manner, to arm man against master. No mere fiend-like conduct can be imagined. It would econy the universal execution of earth, as it would ceive the universal execration of earth, as it sure to meet the indiguant punishment of her To our view, indeed, there is but one commapped out for him who labors earnessly and he estly to benefit and bless man. It is, as manufacture, however, the profit always in the authority has said, to speak the truth always love. Especially should they pursue this cou who are endeavoring to effect social reforms, change old and time-worn habits and laws. The must understand prejudices and pay proper is gard to them; know all perils, and ward them of: weigh each interest and be just; and ward ments right in removing a wrong. It is often the portant, already the truth be spoken; but it is as in portant, already to according to the control of the cont portant, almost, to speak it rightly. When some in harsh terms, clothed in the garb of bigoty, a enforced in an insolent, overhearing manner, in spirit exclusive, one-sided or rabid, it will be resisted. sisted, often, as a lie. The advocates of must rise up to the level of its own cignity. must be pure in heart, and crush all feeling of anger and hatred, ere they can be fit to defend, or enforce any great claim of humanity.

We shall write and argue in the Ennainet, is

National Government, nor any sister State, has right, legally, to touch it. It is for Kentucky sky

to say when and how her bond shall be set free, a

this spirit and temper, giving no just cause of fence to a single human being, yet free, alike, from that timidity, which would cringe before error, that violence, which would battle with it is sage and I replied orthy hands in their repor to my care. painfully i land, undert mittee, partly grants of mo ribute provis to read the probably our bolitionists (see a stateme he describes. great pains to ven examine telligent pers conversations dreds around faces, talking life before, (n grasping my l sess to get m and telling s mpossible th It was enoug ther the one think my hist tions, there This is the we thing frish,) belp you to lo On the 7th

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> ompassion the ed with sbun tent to which and depraved unger. On witnessed am this moment 1 not tell to-day ow, I am a amongst them in the Barony mon to hear tolen, killed heard of no in iolence bavi ea, the case nit, as well iden with propretence of se rews by dint

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THE FAMINE IN IRELAND LETTER FROM RICHARD D. WEBB.

Mr DEAR FRIEND-When you forwarded some

DUBLIS, June 1st, 1847. FRANCIS JACKSON:

money a while ago, contributed by the abolitionists for the relief of the distress in Ireland, you requested me to let you have some report of its application ; and I replied that as I thought the Central Com mittee of the Society of Friends the most trustworthy hands it could be placed in, you must trace their reports the use made of the funds committed However, as I have just returned from a painfully interesting journey to the west of Ireland, undertaken by request of the Friends' Committee, partly to inquire into the application of their greats of money and provisions, and partly to disbute provisions myself, I think it will interest you to read the following account of my visit; and robably our friend Garrison will enable our fellowabolitionists (through the pages of the Liberator) to see a statement of facts from one who has seen what he describes. In the course of my excursion, I took great pains to see with my own eyes, to question and yen examine. I had introductions to the most intelligent persons in that country, and held many nversations with the poor, of whom I had hundreds around me together, with anxious, hungry faces, talking more frish than ever I heard in my life before, (not a word of which I could understand,) grasping my knees and my shoulders, in their eageres to get me to listen to their tales of distress, and telling such contradictory stories, that it was impossible the half of what they said could be true. It was enough to puzzle a saint, or to bother Job, and every one that knows me, knows that I am neither the one nor the other. However this may be, I think my history is a true history. As to my deduc-This is the way with every thing, (particularly every thing frish,) about which nobody is sure. It will On the 7th of last month, I exchanged the Dub-In mail coach at Ballisadare, within four miles of Sligo, for the mail coach on its way from Sligo to Bailina. The country here is rocky and mountainous, the cabins and the appearance of the people are wretched, and only a small part of the soil ap-We met numbers eared to be under cultivation. of emigrants on their way from various parts of or embarkation at Sligo. A poor woman, one of my fellow-passengers' was obliged to return with her infant to Crossmolina, as the money forwarded by her husband from Syracuse, in the State of New York, was insufficient to defray her passage and that of all her family. She sent two of them forward, and made up her mind to push on as well as she could till she received farther assistance. The melancholy condition of the country was evinced by the number of deserted cabins that we saw on

Shortly after arriving at Ballina, I called upon an introduction. He accompanied me to Carrowmore, the residence of George Vaughan Jackson, a gentleman of large property, who has devoted himself with great energy to the alleviation of the revalent distress. His personal and pecuniary sacnices have been enormous, and he travels upwards of one hundred miles per week, while attending three relief committees in various parts of the country He described, in strong terms, the amount of lestitution in the populous district round Ballina, and the difficulty in the way of all efforts to lessen Owing to the number of absentees, there are few landlords left to carry forward either public or private measures of relief, and upon those few the claims are greater than can be readily appreciated in better cultivated and wealthier communities. At the workhouse in Ballina, the mortality from fever and dysentery has been alarming; but it must be temembered that a large proportion of the sufferers only applied for admission, in the hope that they would be provided with a coffin when dead, which was more than they could hope for if they died outade the poor-house walls.

Before the present visitation, the poorer classes in the country were extremely tenacious of the credit and respectability attached to a good, large, well-conducted funeral. Many, who saved money for no other purpose, were careful to preserve a his; but it has been swept away like chaff before minated by dysentery, fever, and starvation; and this catastrophe has become so common in the West of Connaught, that it excites no more notice than

At Crossmolina, six miles from Ballina, I called upon the Rector of the parish. He and his family are indefatigable in their efforts for the relief of the distress. They keep a soup kitchen in constant operation, and numbers dock to them from all parts of that populous and afflicted district. Here a looking creature was pointed out to me, rigged and filthy, with one starved child upon his ack, and another by the hand. I was assured that hole, after having starved her so that she was already half dead. When she was found in that state, still living, he was taxed with his cruelty, but he answered that she had fallen in by accident. She was resuscitated, and they were both supplied with food for themselves and their children. The poor woman, bowever, eventually died of starvation, and my informtat told me that she was obliged to see that the live children were fed upon the spot, or they would be kely soon to meet their mother's fate. One of the most horrible effects of this distress is that sundering of family affection and social ties, which has taken place in all ages in beleaguered cities, armies tarved upon the march, and ships whose supplies had tun out at sea. In the course of my journey, heard of many instances of the kind; and I saw many perpetrators of deeds of selfishness and cruelwhich at ordinary times would have excited the inversal horror of the community. At the present chais, our feelings called forth are rather those of imparsion than indignation; for we, who are blesswith abundance, can form little idea of the exbut to which our own natures might be changed and depraved by the overmastering cravings of langer. On a retrospect of the misery I have acceed amongst hundreds and thousands who at nent never enjoy a full meal, and who can to tell to-day where to turn for sustenance to-morbe, I am amazed at the absence of outrages tmongst them. During my stay of about ten days in the Barony of Erris, although it was not uncomhon to hear of sheep, cows, and even horses, being folen, killed and eaten by the famishing people, heard of no instance of highway robbery or personal violence having occurred upon the land. On the era, the case was different; for, shortly, before my tint, as well as whilst I was there, many vessels laden with provisions were plundered by the people along the sea-side, who surrounded the vessels on presence of selling them fish, and overpowered the tiers by dint of numbers. Whilst I was at Rossport, in the northern part of the county of Mayo, a ten miles from shore, was thus plundered o Weeks of Indian corn, by 34 men in 11 corraghe the fishing boats or canons of the country. These

en, with their boats and plunder, were taken pri

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Black Sod Bay, South of the Mullet. Several were there for the same purpose. One of in consequence of the counsel for the Crown having spoke the truth. The same day, I saw the man w

population very limited. However, I was told that feet square, and the entrance was not more that upon her as they waved over head, across the road. should ever be absent. They must have indeed appeared strange and won- 1 visited the villages of Terane, Mullaghroe my way southward from Erris, the profusion of mon, see Fallmore in the Mallet, South of Bingham and refreshing. In the whole of Erris, (which ex- the two last. In Termon and Fallmore, no men

ed by as wretched a class of human beings as could when the robbers had loaded one of the boats with be found on the face of the earth. I visited this Indian corn, they discovered in the ship a quantity place, as well as the country for seven miles farther of wheaten meal, and as they had no room for more South as far as Termon on the day after my arrival they threw overboard the Indian corn, and supplied scarate of the established Church, to whom I had at Belmullet. F. T. Campbell, of Bangor, kindly its place with the meal. I saw in the house of an acceded to my request, and accompanied me, at old lady in Surgeview, a sample of Indian corn some inconvenience to himself. On subsequent in- ground in a quern to about the fineness of homing quiry, I found him to be one of the most laborious, and sold by the present holder at a pretty high rate efficient and zealous laborers amongst the few in to such as could purchase. The quern is an aborigi the whole Barony, who can do much to alleviate cal mill of the rudest construction, still in use the prevailing distress. I may here remark, once many parts of Erris. It consists of a circular piece for all, that I was much gratified by the zeal and of closely grained stone, about fifteen inches in didevotedness exhibited by most of those to whom ameter and of a concave form, into which another grants for the relief of the poor have been given, by stone of similar size, but of a convex shape, is fitted friends and others. I think that at least as much so loosely, that it can be turned round by a handle credit is due to the distributors as to the donors; and There is a hole in the upper stone to drop the corn it is difficult for any but an eye-witness, to form a into, and this is kept constantly filled, whilst the correct idea of the position of the very few indi- ground corn falls out beneath. viduals in that minerable country, who are properly Of all the arable land in the barony, probably no qualified for the distribution of grants. Placed in more than one acre in 100 is sown this year. The the midst of a starving and mendicant population, greater number have no seed, and many who had where with their utmost efforts, aided by ali the as- seed ground it and used it for food. Many expectsistance poured into the country from England and ed seed from their landlords, others from the govelsewhere, they are unable to supply with enough ernment. Of those who have effected any tillage of to support nature, they are liable to continual charg-es of unfairness, partiality, indifference, or want of indgment, charges that are made without stint, and what they have sown. They either don't expect to are much more easily made than refuted. Even if live long enough to reap it, or they fear that the crop the supplies were not distributed with perfect fair- will be stolen by their neighbors before it can come ness, or in the best possible way, I believe that near- to maturity. From the same conviction of insecuri ly all who act as volunteers in behalf of the suffer. ty, many are killing and eating their miserable cows ing poor do the best they can : and were we to with, and sheep. If they don't eat them, they will be sto hold assistance from these, we must either allow len, or will die of starvation. Cows are sold for 15 hard to defray their funeral expenses. Few of the the people to perish by thousands, or relieve them shillings or 20 shillings, which would, in better times popular customs appeared more firmly rooted than by agents employed by ourselves; who would, per. be worth four times the money. I saw a tolorably haps, meet with no better success, and might not be good sheep and a lamb that had been purchased for the wind. In the most distressed districts, funerals so well acquainted with the people and the local 4 shillings, and two sheep and a lamb for six shillings. are now rarely attended by more than three or four cities. It should be remembered that those who la- Speaking of the mortality among the cattle, I hear bor for the po apparently less feeling. Whole families are exter- and trouble, and in continual risk of being attacked the birds of the air, including the very crows, were by the pestilence which rages around them. At the scourged by the potatoe blight. I was shown extentime of my visit to Erris, there was no collection of sive districts of mountain, formerly dotted with cows houses by the road side, no village scattered over and sheep, where now hardly a cow or sheep is to be would have been occasioned two years ago by the the country, in which fever was not prevalent in some families, frequently leaving children father.

The difference between the comparatively rich and the very poor, formerly lay in the possession or less, and parents childless. In many cases, whole non-possession of cattle. Now, this distinction i families were swept away by starvation, or fever, or nearly at an end ; for almost all the cattle are either both. In one cabin, I saw six young children lying starved or eaten. An affecting instance was related heads and points on their miserable beds, on each to me of a widow and her child, living in the same side of the turf fire, whilst the father and mother, cabin with her brother and his neice. One day at the wasted and emaciated, sat cronching over the em- soup shop, the widow requested that the share for bers. In another cabin, I saw the father lying near herself and her child might be given to her separatethe point of death on one side of the fire-place,—over the ashes sat a wretched little boy, wholly naked; signing as a reason, when pressed to do so, that she he was known to have thrown his wife into a bog on the opposite side of the hut, beneath a ragged had a cow, and that she could not keep it alive with quilt, lay the body of an old woman, who had tak- out dividing her soup with it. All the food gives en shelter there, and died. As she belonged to no- out to the people is called by them either soup o body, there was no one to bury her; and there have committee. In most cases, it consists of a substandays unburied, before any one could be induced, by dian meal, a nutritive diet, having no similarity threats or rewards, to inter them. I saw many in-stances where graves were made within a few yards

One man told me that the people in some parts of the cabin doors. In some places, bodies have 'would be badly off but for the plunder.' In many been interred in the floors on which they died, and fields, I saw children with short sticks turning up the in others they have been covered by the rains of the | soil in old potatoe ground, probably for the fifth or cabins they occupied; this mode of burial being re- sixth time, seeking for the miserable relies of last sorted to as the least hazardous, troublesome, and year's crop. I have seen a family of starved little expensive. A corpse is regarded as an incum- things engaged in this way, the fruit of a day's labor brance to be got rid of as quickly, and with as little being about a quart or so of wet, unwholesome pota effort as possible. Although I saw many dead and toes, not larger than a walnut. In a few places where dying, and witnessed harrowing scenes of disease potatoes were planted, I heard the people say that it and want, I observed very few funerals. I was told would be a fine thing if they were not attacked by that they generally occur early in the morning. cholera. This is their name for the potatoe blight The relatives, being ashamed of the necessity of One man told me that he had a wife and a slong hurrying the departed to their last resting place with | weak ramily,' who were all badly off, and that he scanty attendance, and sometimes without coffins, had offered three of his boys to Lieutenant Dawson,

traversing the Mullet, I rpent another day in com-pany with George John Darcy, in walking through again, than to have them starve before my eyes." the village between Bingham Castle and the South- In a cabin, I saw a little glrl who had been lef ern extremity of that peninsula. I believe this dis there with her uncle. This poor man had a 'long trict contains as much misery as can be found in family of his own to support, but the child's father, the same space in anyother part of Ireland. Fever and with his wife and three children, had recently em desentery prevail to a great extent. The people are grated to America, and were obliged to leave the nearly all on the same dead level of absolute want. child behind : for when he laid in his stores for the I saw numbers of them searching on the sea-shore voyage, he had but seven pence left, with which to for limpets, cockles and sea-weed, probably the poorest and least nutritious kind of human food. Great numbers of these people, especially of the children, are shookingly emaciated; their arms and legs are main land coast, many lay dead, and the living somelike drum-sticks, and some of them are such hide-ous combinations of skin and bone, that they look never before saw so many skeletons of horses and more like monkeys than human beings. I do not cows. In the Mullet, more particularly, they are to be think that words can exaggerate the wretchedness of seen on the road side, wherever you travel. It was these poor creatures. They resembled the images in Taffaught, that a father lay five days dead, and by in a frightful dream, rather than living men, women, the fifth day his three children were dead also. So and children. Some of these children seemed to they were all buried together in a dunghill. The have lost their voices. They spoke in a low, puling, whining tone, that was most distressing to hear.

At my first visit, I heard that a horse had been killed cart. One man said of the suffering people, If they the preceding night, and the carease found cut up get any strong dose at all, they die off at once.' In the cabin of a starving family. When this cirthree exceptions, they were stout, healthy looking

young fellows, well clad, and apparently well fed | cumstance was related, I was in one of the very few This robbery took place in Broadhaven. Some comfortable farm houses in the country, taking weeks before, a similar circumstance occurred in shelter from the rain. A number of poor people of the perpetrators were taken prisoners, and tried he would be glad of a share of the horse for himself at Castlebar for the piracy; but they were acquitted, He looked so famished, that I think it likely he closed the case, without any attempt to prove to owned the horse that was killed. He had spen the property in possession of the plunderers. It some years in the United States, and returned about was considered that the acquittal in this case had a two years ago, for the purpose of taking out his fam disastrous result, both upon other vessels that visited ily. But the potato blight coming on, brought him the coast, and upon the people themselves; for the nearly to the verge of starvation, and the loss of latter imagined that such offences were looked upon as venial, in consequence of the scarcity of food, himself chiefly by hiring it out. He was a steady, and that they might be repeated with comparative decently dressed man, appeared intelligent, and his voice faltered as he told his story. During my sub-From Crossmolina to Belmullet, a distance of 26 sequent visit to the same district, I was in the miles, the road passes through an exceedingly wild and dismal tract of country, consisting of bogs, of the horse, and I found himself and his wretched family engaged in watching a pot of sea weed that tion, and little picturesque beauty. The quantity of was being boiled over a little fire, the maarable land in this district is small, and the apparent terial for a miserable meal. His hut was about ten ust not judge of the density of population by three feet six inches in height. In fact, the dwellthe number of cabins visible from the road, or by ings of the poor in this region are often as confined, the fewness of the people whom we met; for in the as miserable, and as filthy, as can be found in any glens of the mountains, and in the valleys between the hills on either side, are villages, inhabited by hundreds. The only villages on the road side are door; but in Erris, you must frequently walk over Corick and Bangor. The latter contains a few good it into the cabin, and in some instances, I have houses, and if the country were wooded, its situa- found these disgusting heaps within the miser tion might be considered beautiful. But in the Bar able little hut itself. If the proverb be true, that ony of Erris, living trees are unknown, although 'muck brings luck,' the people of Erris ought to be the bogs contain abundant remains of timber, which happy. I never before saw such dirty people. The show that, at no very distant period, this district hands and faces of many of the applicants who must have been profusely wooded. There are prob- surrounded me, were positively loathsome, and thick ably thousands of the present inhabitants, who have with dirt. This indifference to cleanliness may be never seen a green tree larger than a shrub the partly attributed to want of heart and spirit in their height of a garden wall. R. R. Savage, the keeper present sore distress; but I am persuaded they of the hotel at Achill Sound, told me that when his have no great love for soap and water, at any time daughter, then a child of eight years old, first visit- Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that Westport, she was afraid the trees would fall fever should prevail among them now, as that it

derful to her; for when I arrived at Westport, on Aughleam, Newtown, Clagher, Surgeview, Terrdure and living foliage in which that lively little Castle. It would be needless to attempt to describe town is embosomed, struck me as extremely novel the wretchedness I witnessed in all these, except ends about 30 miles from East to West, and 40 miles dicants accosted us, and the people rather held back from North to Sonth,) there is probably not a single than evinced any disposition to meet us, or enter into conversation. In Fallmore in particular, the men Belmullet is the principal, and indeed the only were well-dressed, and independent in their bearing, place deserving the name of town in the Barony. and some tillage was going on, which was rarely the Bingham's town, three miles farther on, in the pen- case in any part of Erris. We were told that the insula called the Mullet, contains a very few good people of Termon and Fallmore had profited large houses, besides several in a ruined condition, and ly by the recent piratical attacks in Black Sod Bay a great number of the most squalid cabins inhabit- on vessels laden with provisions. I was told that

r, do so at a great sacrifice of time a poor man remark, that the beasts of the field and many instances of bodies lying five or six tial porridge or stirabout, composed of rice and In-

make every effort to bury their dead quickly out Inspecting officer of the Water Guard at Belmullet that he might have them placed in the Navy. 'For Besides the day I spent with F. T. Campbell, in sure, said he, it would be better to have them out

mother likewise died, but her people, for the credit of

plied, If they get a full meal, it kills them imme- rare, in comparison with the north-western part of | Extract of a letter received in Savannah, dated : distrly. Another said, 'Any hody's house you come to, the talk is all of misery and starvation. It is due to the individuals so actively engaged in There is no fun at all among them new.' This is little relief of distress to say, that every disposition erally true. Their natural vivacity and light-heart- was shown to forward my inquiries, and to make my edness have been starved out of them. Speaking of stay as agreeable and profitable as possible. The the levelling effect of this visitation, I heard it re-exertions of the coast guard and revenue officers, marked, People that I thought could stand it out and of the men under their command, in the distri-(had property sufficient) for two or three years, are bution of provisions, the oversight of soup kitchens, gone to nothing.' And in talking of the prostration and other efforts on behalf of the poor, are truly of strength effected by the starvation, men who praise worthy. This labor is, I believe, entirely un were so strong that they could pull a horse out of a compensated, and in many instances adds seriously ditch, are gone to skeletons. Every day is a step to their official duties, which, in the present disor-

A crowd of applicants stood outside the door of house in which I was speaking to a man who had a remarkably good knowledge of the people and the remarked, 'There are some characcountry. He ters (individuals) out there, that two or three month ago, I could not believe would come in this way.' In Newport, I was informed by an intelligent per son, that 40 or 50 couples were married last year

previous to Lent but this year not a single marriage ook place; and for 20 births last year, there was ot one in the present year.

I heard of husbands who turned away their wive and of others who seized on their wives' share of food served out to them at the soup kitchens, or beat them great benevolence, told me that he knew of cases, their unde-taking. which the heads of a family had starved their own children, and their own aged parents. In

the whole of that country. But the most distressed ling them to choose their lot in this life with the districts are the Inner Mullett, south of Bingham's slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame betom, and the Invers, a peninsula on the main land, neath the scorn of Christendom justly due to a nabetween Scawaddacon Bay and Broad Haven. Here tion of slaveholders; or disgust at the discrepancy are scattered from 1000 to 1500 souls, in their miser- between American principle and American practice able villages, over a district about 9 miles in circum- or responsibility for keeping pure the sources of pub ference, and cut off by the sea and the surrounding lie morals; or desire to lay deep in the national con bogs from any easy access to relief. During my stay, science, the foundations of future generations. cans were taken to alleviate their extreme destitu- After a deep and careful examination of way tion, by placing at the disposal of Samuel Bourne of Rossport, (an active friend to the poor,) a supply of has been found hopeless, except through the conprovisions out of the store at Belmullet, belonging to sent of the majority of the whole people. This ob this timely assistance will be the means of saving find a way. Sound judgment in the choice of

of life of the people in this region, or for the crushing or sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any weight with which the present calamity has over-whelmed them, I cannot approve of the unqualified sions will be subserved at the expense of the cause terms in which the present race of landlords have of Freedom, while all others are alienated from it in been condemned. They are the victims of a bad the same proportion. When the preliminary question system, handed down by their predecessors.

they go to bed at night, they cannot tell where they tion so degrading to the morals of our nation, measures in course of preparation, will result in some al character as shall brand it—crime. radical change for the better. Hitherto the attempts This money will, in short, be spent neither in com and encouragement. All classes have much to mean to abolish. learn, and they must exercise great patience and mu- Finally, we appeal to our friends and countrymen state of barbarism, as it is possible for a people to be, and steel against calamity. It shall save them from

tion, having plenty of wool for clothing, and of butter into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral batand milk, the produce of the cattle that they reared the was fought out in the United States for the freeon the mountain farms. Each peasant generally dom of a race. Its consolations are proportionate to had a small take, called 'a sum,' including two, its renunciations; and in its prosecution, as in the three, or more acres of arable land, and from 20 to great cause of Christianity, of which its principles 30 acres of mountain, at a very low rent, sometimes form a fundamental part, we are able to assure such With the exception of the five or six weeks spent in houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive an parative idleness. A supply of potatoes was always and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the in roasting in the ashes on the hearth, and there was different frivolities of a selfish existence sinks inte to occasion for set hours for meals. They ate when insignificance. hungry, drank when thirsty, and slept when they wished for repose. As their chief staple of subsis- on this occasion, it is proposed to place tence was the potato, and they made no other provision for the future, the blight has of course proved at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Sla the death-warrant of thousands. It is clear that if these people, who were then able, with such slight very Society. exertion, to live up to their own ideas of comfort, had been as tidy, industrious and provident, as they are dirty, idle and thoughtless, they might have been so raised above want, that the potato blight could not have prostrated them as it has done. I am informed that the fish along the coast of Mayo are excellent and abundant. Yet the people who occupy these shores are far from taking advantage of this great source of wealth and plenty. Their boats are lumsy or unsuited to deep sea fishing; their tackle is of the poorest and most inefficient kind; and whenever they do happen to secure a sufficiency for a week's consumption, they fold their hands, take the world easy, and, like the red Indian, wait until forced by hunger to seek for a fresh supply. Along the west coast of Ireland, the people who live close to the sea-shore, and depend partly upon fishing for a maintenance, are they who have suffered the most acutely from the prevalent distress.

Part of the duty entrusted to me was the distribution of the Friends' store of provisions at Belinullet but I found the supply so inadequate to the demand of this poverty-stricken district, that I could not avoid feelings of great depression in witnessing an amount of distress that would require enormous supplies of food to relieve. I calculated that the entire stock of my disposal there would suffice for only two good meals for the whole population of the barony

After about 10 days spent in Erris, I visited Achill Island, Newport, Westport, Louisburgh, the Killery, and, entering the County of Galway, proceeded by Salruck on the little Killery, through Connemore to Clifden, from whence I returned through Galway to Dublin. Throughout the whole country from Achill to Galway, there is doubtless much poverty and scarcity; but a person coming from Erris is hardly qualified to judge impartially of the severity of the pressure in other places, so prominent and transcendant is the wretchedness there.

In the southern parts of Mayo, and in the county of Galway, a much greater portion of the land is under tillage, and the government measures of feand instances of starvation and extreme distress are all its stages.

ganized state of the country, are much more labori

RICHARD D. WEBB.

THE FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

BAZAAR. TO BE HELD IN BOSTON During Christmas and New Year's Week, 1847-8.

The undersigned, the Committee of the Fourteentl National A. S. Bazaar, appeal to all that is good if they refused to give it up. A medical man of and true in this nation for which they labor, to air

Our object is the abolition of slavery through the renovation of public opinion; and we ask help of one instance, when a girl was accused of starving her all who feel the impulse of compassion for a sufferlittle sister, she replied, 'Don't blame me. It's not ing people; or the instinct of self-preservation in me. It's my mother that starved the child.' view of the encroachments of tyranny, and the I visited a great part of the Barony of Erris, from dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of Portacloy on the North coast, to Achill sound on the justice, moving them to uphold the right; or the The preceding remarks apply pretty much to high sense of honor and religious obligation, impel-

the Central Relief Committee of Friends. I trust that tained, the work is done; for the willing can readily means, and the best economy in their expenditure In endeavoring to account for the wretched mode alike forbid us, therefore, to enter into the partisan is put, which every one ought to ask,- How do you Until a comparatively recent period, the landlords mean to expend the money, which you require Western Connaught made little more advance than our help to raise?' -our answer is, ' it shall be spent the peasantry, in the march of civilization. They wholly and directly in awakening, informing were haughty, improvident, ignorant, intemperate and influencing the public mind on this primarily and extravagant. They had little or no idea of the important question. It shall not be put into the hands existence of duties to be fulfilled by them towards of any of the political organizations, to promote their tenantry, and the result is seen in the deplor- the election of any candidate, but be made to awaken able state of the country. The present owners of the love of freedom and the hatred of slavery in land lived as their fathers lived, knowing nothing, all; not in aiding a few fugitives to escape, but to and hearing nothing of the changes and reforms in save them that painful and hazardous experiment by the rest of the world. This terrible visitation came abolishing the system which enslaves them; not in apon them like a thunderclap, and now they are all sending them to Africa, but in enabling them to bein the mire together. Many landed proprietors in come the free and happy elements of national strength Erris are steeped in embarrassment, so that when and prosperity at home; not in making the proposiwill get food for themselves and their families on the the government should become the tributary of this morrow. It is to be hoped that the government wrong, but in efforts for such an elevation of nation-

made by benevolent individuals and associations to pensation, colonization, nor political partizanship support the people have necessarily tended to weak. while a clear-sighted economy will also forbid its en any little spirit of self-reliance that existed amongst being used in the equally benevolent, though less them; and it will be a difficult task to inspire them effectual, channel of a vigilance committee. It will with that energy, which is indispensable before they be spent in Propagandism:-- for we strike openly can be placed in a position of respectable indepen- boldly, strongly, and successfully too, as our fourteen dence. They will require good example, education years of labor prove, at the root of the system we

tual forbearance. The people are pauperized, depen- to take part in this holy cause, as to frail and sufdant, thievish and untruthful, having no confidence in fering and short-lived fellow-creatures It shall themselves or others. They seem to be as nearly in a strengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction, who are natives of a country laying claim to civ- the sin of living on the side of the oppressor, and ilization, and within 48 hours journey from London. the ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong. Previous to last year's potato blight, the peasantry It shall secure their children from such an inheriance of grief and shame, as the rem ing abundance of potatoes for their annual consump. their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy as low as 30 shillings per annum for the whole. as embrace it, that no man shall lose friends, or planting his potatoes, his time was spent in com- hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world,

By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operate

\$10,000

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

ANN T. GREENE PHILLIPS.

HELEN E. GARRISON, MARY MAY. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. SARAH BLAKE SHAW. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, LOUISA LORING. CAROLINE WESTON, HANNAH TUFTS, MARY YOUNG. ELIZA F. MERIAM, MARY WILLEY, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS. SUSAN C. CABOT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, EVELINA S. A. SMITH, MARIA LOWELL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. ANN R. BRAMHALL, LYDIA PARKER, HARRIET T. WHITE, HARRIET B. HALL, ABBA FRANCES, ANNA R. PHILBRICK.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The subscribers to the Liberator, who have n paid for the current year, will bear in mind that the terms of the paper require that, after six months payments are to be made at the rate of \$2,50 per annum. The Financial Committee wish it to be ur derstood that the rule must be insisted on. It is earnestly hoped that those who are yet delinquent, will take advantage of this notice to settle their bills im mediately.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent for the Liberal

IT Jordan & Willey have Chambers's Cyclopedia lief had pretty generally come into operation. The of English Literature, No. 12. A rich number, for it appearance of the poor was, therefore, I was information. Culls from Crabbe, Rogers, Wordsworth, Coleridge, ed, much better than it had been a few weeks before, Lamb, Landor, &c. &c. Success to the work, in

Tampico, June 11, 1847.

Since I last wrote you, the sickness has decreased somewhat; but the truth is, that nearly all those sick have died. The Louisiana Regiment have now but 300 men fit for duty. The rest are either in the hospital or in their graves.—Republican.

Paymester Bosworth, who sailed from New Or leans on the 18th ult. sickened and died in Vera

Death of Prof. Gourard.—Prof. F. F. Gourard, widely known for his system of Maemotechny, or art of memory, died at New York on the 16th, in his 39th year. He realized \$20,000 in a single winter by his lectures and pupils, but lost it all in unlucky speculations. He was a man of uncommon talent, learning and energy. A large fortune lately left him by a relative in France, was lost by his inability to be in that country, from his own sickness and that of his wife, by the time prescribed as a condition to the will. condition to the will.

More Relief for Ireland .- The new ship Reliance, which sailed from this port on Friday, for Cork, took out nearly \$30,000 worth of breadstuffs and provis-ions, contributed for the relief of the destitute Irish.

Fotal.—Mr. R. Searl was instantly killed near Cabotville, Mass., on Saturday, by a train of cars, which caught him as he attempted to cross the track. He was aged 35, and has left a family.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

The Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will meet at Princeton, on Saturday and Sunday, July 3d and 4th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday. Stephen S. Foster and William W. Brown have both engaged to be present. Of S. S. Foster's hearty and bold advocacy of the Slave's cause, we here say nothing; nor to any who has heard him, of Mr. Brown's eloquent plea for the millions of hig countrymen in slavery. He has served a regular apprenticeship under the patriarchal institution, twenty-one years. How fitting the served a regular apprenticeship under the patriarchal institution, twenty-one years. How fitting the day!—not to celebrate hypocritically a liberty only in name, but to make real that liberty to all the inhabitants of the land! On Sunday, the day of rest to the neople—how blessed to imitate Him who to the people—how blessed to imitate Him who came to preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound?
We hope to meet a strong array of the true friends
of God and humanity.

God and humanity.

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President.

THEODORR P. LOCKE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. FOURTH OF JULY.

A. S. SOCIETY. FOURTH OF JULY.

The annual meeting of the Old Colony A. S. Society will be held in the Christian Baptist meeting-house, at old Plymouth, on Saturday and Sunday, July 3d and 4th, 1847, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through each day and evening.

Let the citizens and friends of the slave, throughout the Old Colony, be present in overwhelming numbers. A very interesting meeting is anticipated, as Frederick Douglass, Charles L. Remond, Parker Pillsbury, and Loring Moody, will be preacht. The attraction held out is a powerful one. Let old Plymouth be aroused on this occasion, as she never has been before. Arouse yourselves, then, sons of the Pilgrims, and act worthy of your name and station!

The ladies of Plymouth propose holding a Fair on the occasion, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the anti-slavery cause. We trust they will be

ELMER HEWITT, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Windham County Anti-Slavery Society will celebrate the anniversary of our nation's indepen-dence, by a convention of the friends of freedom and humanity at Canterbury, on Saturday, July 3d, commencing at 10 o'clock, and continuing through the day. C. C. BURLEIGH has promised to be present, and other speakers are expected to address the meeting. Let the gathering be a large one, worthy

the cause of liberty.

Is there not cause for the philanthropist and the true patriot to look well to the guaranties of our na-tional security, lest virtue and honesty be forever subverted, and freedom become only a name?

LUCIAN BURLEIGH, Secretary.

FAIR IN LYNN. The Fair in aid of the . Prisoner's Friend Associa

on Monday, the 5th of July.

The Hall will be edea to Sagamore Hall, (near the depot,) on Monday, the 5th of July.

The Hall will be opened at 9 o'clock, when the usual variety of useful and fancy articles, flowers, refreshments, &c. will be offered for sale.

Addresses from some friends of the cause will be delicated in the articles.

delivered in the evening.

N. B. Donations for the Fair may be directed to the care of Christopher Johnson, No. 3 Sagamore building.

NOTICE.

A meeting for the organization of a Branch League of Universal Brotherhood will be holden July 4-h, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Washingtonian Hall, Broomfield Street, Boston. All signers of the pledge, and all friendly to the great principle of Universal Brotherhood, are earnestly invited to attend. Per order of the Committe

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

EDWIN THOMPSON will hold a temperance meeting in Abington Town Hall, on Sunday, July 11th, through the day.

DIED-In this city, June 18th, Mrs. Rebecca Cummings, aged 35.
27th, John B. Pero, aged 48.
In New-York city, June 9, Mrs. Lavinia Barrett
Williams, formerly of Boston, aged 39.



HAVING entirely retired from travelling, informs her Patients and the Public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence,

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET. (OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS.

(OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MABS., where she will be ready to attend to all diseases incident to the Human Frame, in Men, Women, and Children, except those arising from immorality.

Mus. Morr has had great experience and success in her practice, during her long stay in Boston, also in the principal towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire that she has visited during the four or five seasons past, which is very generally known, and in fact so much so, as not to require further comments. Her meshod of treatment and curing is entirely different from many others in the profession.—Her medicines are all compounded by herself from BOOTES HERBES GLIMS RALSAMS AND

ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS. Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her in Europe. She has in many instances perform-ed cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of

the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Mott personally, can do so by letter directed as above, explaining their case fully, and receive her answer by return of mail

turn of mail.

T Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United States in perfect safety by expresses from Boston.

Letters must be post paid to receive attention.

Boston, June 18th, 1847.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Suppole, ss.

At a Probate Court, held in Boston, in said county, on Monday, the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, W HEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of RUTHY COPELAND, late of said Boston, single woman, decased, has been presented to said court for probate, by Francis Jackson, of said Boston, Esquire, the

Executor therein named.

Ordered, That the said Francis give notice to all Court to be held in said Francis give notice to all persons interested therein, to appear at a Frobate Court to be held in said Boston, on Monday, the 9th day of August next, at 9 o'clock, before noon, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Boston, that they may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, either for or against the probate thereof.

WILLARD PRILLIPM

WILLARD PHILLIPS,

A true copy. Attest,

H. M. William, Register. 125

The awful shadow of a Great Man's death Falls on this land, so sad and dark before-Dark with the famine and the fever breath. And mad dissentions gnawing at its core. Oh! let us hush foul discord's maniac roar, And make a mournful truce, however brief, Like hostile armies when the day is o'er :-And thus devote the night-time of our grief To tears and prayers for him, the Great Departed

With child-like incredulity we cry-It cannot be that great career is run-It cannot be but in the eastern sky Again will blaze that mighty world-watch'd sun Ah! fund deceit !- the east is dark and dun-Death's block impervious cloud is on the skies-Toll the deep bell, and fire the evening gun-Let honest sorrow moisten manly eyes: A glorious sun has set, that never more shall rise Brothers, who struggle yet in Freedom's van, Where'er your forces o'er the world are spre The last great Champion of the Rights of Man-The last great Tribune of the World is dead! Join in our grief, and let our tears be shed Without reserve or coldness on his bier; Look on his life as on a map outspread-His fight for freedom-freedom far and near-And if a speck should rise, oh! hide it with a tear

To speak his praises little need have we-

To tell the wonders wrought within these waves-Enough, so well he taught us to be free, That even to him we could not kneel as slaves. Oh! let our tears be fast-destroying graves, Where doubt and difference may forever lie, Buried and hid as in sepulchral caves-And let love's fond and reverential eye Alone behold the star new risen in the sky! But can it be, that well-known form is stark? Can it be true that burning heart is chill? Oh! can it be, that twinkling eye is dark? And that great thunder voice is bushed and still? Never again upon the famous hill Will he preside as Monarch of the Land, With myriad myriads subject to his will-Never again shall raise that powerful hand,

The twinkling eye, so full of changeful light, Is dimmed and darkened in a dread eclipse-The withering scowl-the smile so sunny bright, Alike have faded from his voiceless lips. The words of power-the mirthful merry quips-The mighty onslaught, and the quick reply-The biting taunts that cut like stinging whips-The homely truth-the lesson grave and high-All-all are with the past, but cannot, shall not die In Genoa, the superb, O CURRELL dies-That city of COLUMBUS by the sea, Beneath the canopy of azure skies,

To rouse, to warm, to check, to kindle, and con

As high and cloudless as his fame must be. le it mere chance or higher destiny That brings these names together? One the bold Wanderer in ways that none had trod but he-The other, too, exploring paths untold-One a new world would seek, and one would save the old! Weak words, unworthy of so great a theme !-Faint tokens of a sorrow most sincere

Cease ! cease ! or let the subject of your dream Be how to offer at the patriot's bier, Some gift more precious than a woman's tear-Some effort to unite in one career All who would win the fight that must be won-The Freedom of this Land, which Hz so well begun

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier. FLOUR IN IRELAND \$10 PER BARREL SOLDIERS IN MEXICO \$7 PER MONTH. "O God! that bread should be so dear,

Hark :- the sound is in our highway,-'Tis the rolling drum and fife Leading down t . Death's wild deserts, Martial caravans of life ! With a visage grim and solemn, How the plumed hoat departs! There's a blood-scent in their nostrils. 'Tis the blood of their own hearts! Flesh, ho! flesh to feed the vulture,-Human cattle, very low ! Droves of skeletons to whiten On the plains of Mexico!

And their measured foot-falls say-Toll the passing bell, good Sexton, We are passing quite away!
Toll the bell-from this long journey Few who go shall e'er come back ! Toll, on toll, so those who mourn us May put on their weeds of black ! Flesh, ho! flesh to feed the vulture,-Human cattle, very low! Droves of skeletons to whiten On the plains of Mexico!

They are passing by the chapel,

In the east a nation crieth-We are starving-send us bread!" In the South, red War replieth-"I am hungry for the dead !" Saxon herds for foreign markets They are bought and sent away; But the ox upon the shambles Brings a higher price than they ! Flesh, ho! flesh to feed the vulture,-Human cattle, very low ! Droves of skeletons to whiten

On the plains of Mexico!

A MINER.

From Howitt's Journal. PEACE AND WAR. BY AN UNLETTERED YOUTH.

WAR. Town deserted ; burning village ; Murder; rape; destruction; pillage A an compelled man's blood to shed; Weeping; wailing; want of bread; Commerce checked; grave citizene Armed with swords instead of pens;

Harvests trampled; homesteads burned; This is War! why is't not spurned? PEACE. Busy town and happy village; Fruitful fields by careful tillage

Smiling wife and children gay : Labor singing through the day; Bounteous harvests; busy farms Rusty swords, disused fire-arms; War's vain glory set at nought; This is Peace! why is't not sought?

TOLERATION. Deal meekly with the hopes that guide The lowliest brother straying from thy side; If right, they bid thee tremble for thine own; If wrong, the verdiet is to God alone!

SELECTIONS.

From the Landon Christian Witness, for May, 1847. MR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND SLA-

We have for some time been anxiously waiting

P.S. From accounts received since writing the above, we perceive that the captain, in the spirit of a true English seaman, gave up his own cabin 1 Mr. Douglass; and one of the Agents of the Company has publicly stated, that it had been offer to return the passage money, when the ticket we for a moment, when the press of home matters might permit the resumption of the subject of American slavery; but an event has just occurred might permit the resumption of the subject of American slavery; but an event has just occurred which compels us, despite that pressure, to return to it. Mr. F. Douglass, having finished his mission to England, has returned a free man to the land which has honored by his birth, and 'degraced by his bondage. It was well be came to England, for here he was widely diffused afflicting truths and great principles, and acquired for himself a high reputation, and many valuable and honourable friendships of men who will remember him with affectionate interest. His private deportment and public appearances in this country have secured for him very general admiration. Moral philosophers, looking at him as a specimen of his sable brethren, a body amounting to 3,000,000 of men, have only said, Men of whom this is a sample cannot be held in lasting thraidom. Their freedom is merely a question of time; they will, they must either receive it, or take it, and none can hinder them! If the slaveholders are wise, they will be wise for themselves; but if they persevere in their folly, and cruelty, and injustice, they must take the consequence. If society be prostrated, and blood shall flow, on their own heads be it! They were warned—they have despised the watning! In vain, in the day of their calamity, will they look for sympathy to Europe! There, time and circumstances are constantly bringing forth new aggravations of their already enormous guilt. Not satisfied, it would seem, with the exercise of a blood-stained tyrauny in their own land, they are extending it to our shores, as the tollowing letter, addressed to the Editor of the Time, by Mr. Douglass, will show:

[This letter has already appeared in the Liberator.]

Hare, then, is a Company, partly English and the circumstance in the country of understoned to the content of the content o be violated.

The facts are all the other way. The political

[This letter has already appeared in the Liberator.] party, w ich numbers in its ranks the greatest number of Catholics, is the party which supports the war. The States of the Union having the Here, then, is a Company, partly English and partly American, deriving no small portion of its immense annual revenues, for the conveyance of the English mail, with other more substantial advantages from English connection. To meet the tastes of both parts of the Company, two appropriate agents are selected, one resident in the Metropolis, to represent British feeling, destroying all distinctions both of price, class, and color; and another at the port, to represent American feeling, preserving the distinction with reference to color, while the position of this latter agent amounts to a velo, and renders nugatory the proceedings of his Metropolitan coadjutor. Mr. Douglass, after nineteen months' intercourse with all ranks and classes in Great Britain, and just issued from a select as the war. The States of the Union having the greatest number of Catholic citizens, have sent most volunteers to Mexico. The States which have most opposed the war, are those where Protestantism and Nativism most flourish. The same is true, with scarcely an exception, in regard to the press. The most violent Anti-Catholic papers, religious and secular, are at the same time most violent Anti-Catholic papers, religious and secular, are at the same time most violent Anti-Catholic papers, religious and secular, are at the same time most violent Anti-Catholic papers, religious and secular, are at the same time most violent Anti-Catholic papers, religious and secular, are at the same time most violent Anti-Catholic papers, religious and secular, are at the same time most violent in their opposition to the war. On the other hand, as a general rule, the papers which have shown the greatest liberality in religious matters.

While the war. The States of the Union having the greatest number of Catholic citizens, have sent most volunteers to Mexico. The States which have most opposed the war, are those which have most Here, then, is a Company, partly English and in Grea Britain, and just issued from a select assembly, comprising some of our test and wiscat citizens, met in London to bid fare sell to the interesting stranger,—on toard the vessel which heped was to carry him in peace and honor to his native land, is reduced to the painful alternative of stronger, with the loss of his passages. native land, is reduced to the painful alternative of ternaining behind, with the loss of his passage-money, or surrendering his berth, taking his 'meals alone,' and being excluded from the 'saloon company;' in a word, being treated as a leing of an inferior order, or as a felon, an outcast, a vagabond! We should like to know the American gentlemen who composed this saloon company, that the British people might judge of their mental and moral superiority to Frederick Douglass: for the probabilities are as a thousand to one, that he was inbilities are as a thousand to one, that he was in-comparably superior to the first man among them. A severer humiliation could scarcely have been devictories achieved by the American arms in Mexico, took place in our village.

Agreeably to previous notice, the citizens assembled at the Court House, formed a procession and marched, at the sound of the drum, to the church, where martial main greened that early with the rised for them than the descent of a power which should have compelled them in succession to dis-cuss and defend their prejudice with Douglass be-fore a Liverpool assembly. One thing is certain, that the first functionaries of her Britannic Majesty would have asked, would have endured no such where martial music greeted their entry with the most beautiful and animating air of the 'Marseil would have asked, would have endured no such exclusion, nor would have deemed themselves in the least degraded by such society; and we greatly mistake if, before the voyage terminated, the modesty, intelligence, purity, and dignity of Frederick Douglass would not, in their estimation, have communded for him a preference amounting to personal esteem. It has been our privilege to know a portion of the citizens of the United States, and also on that near the Court House. During the day, as many guns were fixed as there are States in a day, we any guns were fixed as there are States in and also on that near the Court House. During the day, as many guns were fixed as there are States in a day, we many guns were fixed as there are States in a day, we have the court House. manded for him a preference amounting to per-sonal esteem. It has been our privilege to know a portion of the citizens of the United States, and by the attributes of moral and intellectual greatness; and while a giant in power, he was in spirit a child, and apparently quite unconscious of his endowments. On these grounds, therefore, its American portion of the 'saloon company' could not associate with him, so be it—but let the less give place to the greater; let them retire from the saloon, give up their berths, and take their 'ments' was refer as a loo given as a loo given as lased given and patriotic toasts were drunk. In fine, the celebration was worthy of the occasion, and as we have before stated, nothing occurred during the day to mar the jöy and enthusiasm of our community. Here then, in a community of Catholics, nearer by fifteen hundred miles than we, to the seat of war, was this solemn thanksgiping. day, as many guns were fired as there are St American portion of the state of the give place to the greater; let them retire from the saloon, give up their berths, and take their meals salone.' We remember a case strikingly analogous, told in our hearing by our friend of beloved and imperishab e memory, William Knitbb. Mr. Knibb. American of the true cofor-nating race, who at once clothed himself with airs of republican importance, blustering and swaggering to and fro on the quarter-deck, and protesting the tower should be degrade himself by sitting at table with such a special providence are Divine as perial providence as Philips in the control of the reader a few instances, which cannot fail to strike every one who acknowledges a special providence as Philips in the control of the reader and the cannot fail to strike every one who acknowledges he degrade himself by sitting at table with such a fellow. Mr. Knibb, on ascertaining the facts, apprised the captain, who, with the spirit of an Englishman, said, 'Never mind; we'll settle that. You have him seated between you and me, and we shall see.' The dinner-hour arrived, and there was the man of color between the captain and the missionary. The American appeared, and fiercely protested against his presence, declaring that either he should leave the table, or he would have his meals on deck. The captain calmly answered, 'Aa you please about remaining; but if you will not come to your meals, your meals shall not go to you.' The result was, hunger, which tames the lion, brought the Yankee to his senses: after holding out a little, he quietly submitted, and so far as we know, without any calamity or deterioration to his physical nature.

We have expressed a wish to know the names

'On Sunday last, the celebration in honor of the

ne drop of water to be found within Our wearied animals—particular-

A CHRISTIAN PATRIOT.

We have expressed a wish to know the names through a mountain gorge, called the Jornada, of the American passengers, but we have some anxiety about those of the Englishmen; for sure we are that had they known, which most probally they did not, the circumstances of the case, they would have taken the thing into their own hands, and have insirted on the presence of Mr. Development of passibility. we are that had they known, which most probably they did not, the circumstances of the case, they would have taken the thing into their own hands, and have insisted on the presence of Mr. Douglass, whoever might be scandalized by it, or to whatever consequences it might have left. Nor, in all probability, would they have left the ship without presenting to the Company a memorial, hreathing the fullest measure of British indignation at a deep of the consequences of the consequences of the ship without presenting to the Company a memorial, hreathing the fullest measure of British indignation at a deep of the consequences of the consequences of the ship without presenting to the Company a memorial, hreathing the fullest measure of British indignation at a deep of the consequences of the case, they as we supposed, to rise no more. Our situation was appalling, and relief seemed to be beyond the range of possibility. At this instant, a clap of thurst was heard, and streaks of lightning seen to play along the mountain—black clouds rolled rapidly up, and rain came down in torrents—the parched desert was soon dreuched—the animals and men refreshed, and the army moved, wondering and rejoicing. No rain bad fallen in this part the fullest measure of British indignation at a deed so unjust, an arrangement so inhuman, giving them to understand emphatically that whatever might be deemed due to the citizens of the States, the British people had also their rights—rights of which the chief is not to be forced into a false position, whereby they are rendered instruments of wrong to their fellow-men.

One word as to the origin of this fell hate. Among the multitude of profundities which distinguish the pages of Tacitus, there is not one more sagacious or pertinent to the present case than his declaration, that 'men hate those whom they have injured.' This is the utmost stretch of philosophy

declaration, that 'men hale those whom they have injured.' This is the utmost stretch of philosophy upon the point;—it reaches the bottom at once. The quenchless hatred of the American whites to the men of colour is founded solely in their boundless injuries towards him. The fires of their Pandemonian enmity are constantly fed by the remembered cruelties they have perpetrated, and do still perpetrate, on 3,000,000 of men. Walking in so fierce an atmosphere of crime, the hearts of evilfierce an atmosphere of crime, the hearts of evil-doers are reduced to an alternative—they must either burn against themselves or their victims. To allow that the slaves are men, is to confess themselves criminals of the deepest dye. So long, therefore, as wrong lasts, hate will last; to destroy Under this head, a Southern paper announces that

therefore, as wrong lasts, hate will last; to destroy
the enmity, stavery must be abolished.

This is the proper place to record another instance of infamous truckling to this iniquitous spirit.

The volume of Lectures delivered by the late
John Foster at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, and
recently published amongst ourselves, has been
re-published in America. The subject of one of
these lectures, which was delivered in May, 1824,
by special request, was on Negro Slavery, as the special request was on Negro Slavery. these lectures, which was delivered in May, 1825, by special request, was on Negro Slavery, as it then existed in the British Colonies. Now will it be credited that this generous, noble and profoundly philosophic dissertation is actually excluded from the American edition! Was there ever an instance of greater commercial baseness? Not satisfied with silencing the living, even the voice of the mighty dead may not be heard among men whose sweetest music is the groaning of the prisoner and the clanking of chains! All things are subject to the terrible sceptre of this man-hating despotism, which, we have just seen, regulates the passage to Europe, the movements of the printing-press, and, as all the world knows, the arrangeTHE DEATH OF O'CONNELL.

ments of the railway, of everything social, yes, even of the house of God itself! Surely the cup of its iniquity is well-nigh full. The doom of this hateful dominion is scaled of heaven, and, at a day not very distant, it must be overthrown for The death of the Irish Liberator has revealed the immensity of his fame. The friends of freedom in every land look upon his decease as a great event—as nothing less than a catastrophe—in the progress and prospects of public liberty, Yet no man ever belonged in his whole spirit, and life, and character, more exclusively and more intensely to a single nation. O'Connell was Ireland incarnate.

How then came his name to be a power not in

How, then, came his name to be a power, not in Ireland only, but throughout the world? Because for more than an entire generation, in all his great efforts in the cause of Ireland, he stood between the world? great efforts in the cause of freiand, he stoud de-fore the world as the most prominent and power-ful representative of the two noblest political ideas which have been developed in the European sys-tem of nations during this nineteenth century. As the Catholic Emancipationist, he represented the freedom of conscience from the oppressions of the civil power. As the Irish Liberator, he of the civil power. As the Irish Liberator, no represented political revolution operating by moral force alone, and through the forms of law. In the first of these characters, in 1829, he, the champion of an oppressed and dependant province, overcame in combination Wellington and Peel—the soldier who had then wrested Europe from the soldier who had then wrested Europe from the grasp of Napoleon, and the statesman who has since encountered victoriously the most colossal monopoly in the world, and given to England free trade in food. In his second character—as a peaceful revolutionist—O'Counell has left his mission all unfinished. In his latter days, a terrible dispensation of Providence—the refusal of the soil of his country to bring forth food for man—for a time peralyzed his arm in its work of deliverance; and he has 'died,' when under the pressure of such an event, he could no longer 'do.' But 'revolutions and the Liberator of an event, he could no longer 'do.' But 'revolu-tions never go backwards;' and the Liberator of Ir land yet works by words which he has graven on the hearts of Irishmen. When O'Connell said, 'Let every Irishman remember that he who commits a crime strengthens the enemy,' he summed up, in a line, the whole gospel of peaceful revolution, and uttered perhaps as sublime a war-cry against op-pression as ever fell from the lips of the leader of a people in revolt. Such words are more than

As an orator, O'Connell must rank high among the greatest of those who have mastered men by the gift of speech. More than any other man of his day—more than Berryer, and as much as Mirabeau—he was the orator of great masses of men. The 'Monster Meeting' (in the use he made of it. almost his own invention) was the true element of almost his own invention) was the true element of his eloquence. Such a presence put into his hands at once persuasion and power, and he opened at will all the deepest fountains of rage, of laughter, and of tears. And yet he was very great in the selecter circle of Farliament. He struck down to the very earth, at a single blow, the rampant rhet oric of D'Israeli, before which, at a later day, ever Peel himself was to retreat and quail. Neither the impassioned ingenuities of Macauley, nor the strong grasp and impetuous force of Stanley, were a match for him in the debates on the famous Irish coer ion bill. And his pen was as powerful as his speech. His 'Letters to the people of Eng-land', published some years since in the Times. Irish coer ion that as his speech. His 'Letters to the people of England,' published some years since in the Times, have always appeared to us as among the finest, if not the very finest, specimens of popular appeal which our age has produced. They are as vivid and fervent as the best passages of O'Connell's are as condensed, and terse, speeches, and they are as condensed, and terse, and strongly-woven in their style, as the best political pamphleteering of Swift.

The loss of O'Connell is a great loss to the cause of liberty and best political pamphleteering of Swift.

of liberty, and, above all, of revolution throughout the world. But in no other foreign nation will the memory of his greatness be so cherished as in the United States. Yet he was at times led to speak of our Union, and especially of the southern yond the statesmen of the present century, to eras of great religious movements—to the day Luther and of Mahomet.—Washington Union.

PRESIDENT POLK - DANIEL WERSTER. The Boston correspondent of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, 'D. Y.' notices the contemplated visit of James K. Polk to Boston in the following

Apropos to John Tyler's visit. I suppose know we are living in hopes of one shortly from his illustrious successor, the Great Conqueror of Mexico,—Mexicanus he would have been surnamed had he had the good luck to have been an Old Roman, himself, instead of only being the neighhoman, numser, instead of only being the neightor and nominee of one. This prospect however, has given occasion to some of those funny manifestations of the American character, that enjoy ment of which is all that makes existence in this he must take to his heels. vie with that which made fat the ribs of Whackford Squeers, himselt! The men whose gullets
were wide enough to swallow at a gulp two such
thumping dromedaries as Deacon Briggs and Mr.
Winthrop, making wry faces as they strain at a
poor little gnat like Mr. Polk! Why, it is like
Mother Midnight, or Mother Cole, turning their
backs upon some poor Doli Tearsheet, because of
their inordinate virtue!

quivocal seal of approbation as was given to his at the last election. All who voted for Governor Briggs, as well as all the Democrats, are bound, if

very uncommon thing, by the way, to show to the person of Mr. Pok. the respect which they have proved themselves, by their actions, to feel for his public policy. And I am happy to be assured that this will be done. I believe that I violate no confidence, when I state that at a late meeting of the manufacturers, it was voted to escort the President, in a body, into the city, headed by two of the most eminent of their number, each bearing a bonner, the one having for an inscription, 'Do what you will, it is too late to resist!' and the other, 'Resistance to Tyrants—may be attended with bad results!' At a numerously attended meeting of merchants, also, it was resolved to show the President the same mark of respect, and Jonn H. Pranson, Exp. was appointed to lead the procession, displaying a banner presenting a slave whipped to death for running away, with a Boston slave ship in the distance, and the motto. 'Sarved him right!'

It is earnestly hoped that the Defender of the Constitution will be so far recovered from the surficit under which he is now suffering, in consequence of an excessive indulgence in Toads, durhis late Southern tour, (an article of diet much a feeted by Northern Statesmen in couthern latitudes,) as to be able to perforn the act of homoge of the State relating to Paramount Lord,—a part which his frequent rehearsals of late, and the sum of the south, have eminently fitted him to perform, by the hands of the common hangman. An efficity of the Common hangman. An efficity of the Hon. Samuel Hoar will be, at the same ime, suspended from a gallows prepared for the purpose, (unless the original can be provided, in stead,) as a slight atonement for the insult offered by Massachusetts, through him, to the sovereign power of the nation. An attempt, also, will be lieved there are many burrowing about this city, so that His Excellency, the President with the sight of a Slave Hunt in the sirect that the corpse had to be taken out of the house to Boston. In short, it is believed that no pains will be apared

From the Liberty Press.

LIBERTY LEAGUE AND ITS NOMINEES. Bao. Batter:—I have just returned from Mac edon Lock, in attendance of the Convention call ed by Goodell, Jackson & Co., for the nomination of their candidates for the next Presidential cam

The Convention was very small for a nation one, as will be seen by the vote on their candidates. The first two days were spent in reading an address of great length, and the discussion of their

principles.

The third day, at 11 o'clock, they proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, inviting all the women present, that agreed with them, to vote on the last ballot; 66 voted for Gerrit Smith vote on the last ballot; ob voted for Gerrit Smith; 6 for J. G. Birney; 1 for Lucretia Mott; 1 for L. Maria Childs; and 1 for another woman, name not retained, making 75 votes. Mr. Smith was then declared unanimously nominated. They then balloted for a candidate for Vice President. which resulted in the nomination of Elihu Burritt. A few votes were cast for Wm. Goodel

and others.

During the whole Couvention, they levelled their main, if not their whole artillery against the Liberty party. They charge us with leaving our old grounds, and proving recreant to our avowed principles. Their addresses, resolutions and speeches, were filled with thrusts at the Liberty party, just because it would not adopt their peculiar notions.

Mr. Goodell went so far as to say that the leading men in the Liberty party were in favor of never making another nomination, and but for this nove of theirs, the Liberty party would die with

out making any farther effort.

After they had made their nominations, we urged them, as they had organized a new party, to take a new name, to avoid confusion and decep-To this, there were strong objections with some

They said, they were the 'true Liberty party,' or the 'Liberty party proper.' They claimed that we were the dissenters, and not they. But Mr. Goodell contended that it was important to assume a new name, as they were a new party. He said that he felt unwilling to have it supposed any-where, that he sustained any relation to the Liber-

where, that he sustained any relation to the Liberty party, in its present position.

After arguing the question for some time, pro and con, they passed a resolution, pretty unanimously, to adopt and be known by the name of 'The Liberty League.' The League adopted the Albany Patriot as its mouth-pece and organ.

Yours for the enslaved,

H. WHITCHER. Rochester, June 11, 1847.

CONTRIBUTION FOR THE SUFFERERS BY FAMINE IN SCOTLAND.

Extract from Minutes of Meeting of the Glasgou Section, dated 26th April, 1847:

The Secretary read to the meeting:-

Ist. Letter from John Clow, Esq. of Liverpool, dated 23d April current, with letter from Wm. Rathbone, Esq. to Mr. Clow, of date 19th current, and relative to order by R. B. Forbes, Esq. on the Captain of the American ship Monrea, and of which, the Secretary added, he had acknowledged receipt, and had also written Mr. Trevelyan as suggested.

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. William Connal, seconded by Mr. Black, unanimously-

Resolved, That this meeting receive the intelli gence conveyed by these letters and documents with the most sincere pleasure, and desire to express their high admiration of the conduct of the speak of our Union, and especially of the southern portion of it, with great asperity and harshness. That he should have so spoken, is a disparagement at once of his wisdom and his liberality; for it showed him ready to resort to invective and denunciation in relation to a great and complicated social subject, which he had no fit opportunity to examine or understand. In a word, it is at once a part of his glory as a Patriot, and a part of his imperfection as a Champion of Reform, that his political views seem to have been rigorously bounded by the horizon of his own country. He was raised up to fight the great moral battle of oppressed Ireland; and he put into that cause, involving as it did the cause of Catholicism under Protestant ascendency, the whole power of his undered Ireland; and he put into that cause, involving as it did the cause of Catholicism under Protestant ascendency, the whole power of his understanding and of his heart. To find a parallel to that power in its mastery over the Irish people, we must go back, as has well been said, far beyond the statesmen of the present capture. en to their careful distribution, so that they may go as far as possible in relieving the parties for whom they were intended, and also in circulating the philanthropic and benevolent sentiments and conduct of the citizens of New England: That this resolution be communicated to R. Bennet Porbes, Esq. with the heartfelt thanks of the Glasgow Committee for the great trouble he has taken in the discharge of his labor of love, and with the assurance of their high esteem for him, and that assurance of their high esteem for him, and that he be informed that nothing would give the com mittee greater pleasure, than an opportunity o stating to him in person their feelings of gratitude for the contribution made by his fellow-citizens, as well as for his exertions and services.

Mr. WEBSTER AND THE BALL .- The Charlesad of only being the neigh. ton, S. C. Evening News says: 'A friend, allud-

antry endurable. The Daily Advertiser and me of the other old Whig organs have been Hoar, who went there, not on an intriguing tour some of the other old Whig organs have been turning up their respectable noses at the expected advent, and intimating that the cold shoulder should be turned to him, as a testimony against his conduct in the matter of the war! 'Here's richness for you,' with a vengeance, which well may vie with that which made fat the ribs of Whack-cold Squeeze himself! The men whose gullets seens medicine, awallows down the insult offered.

It is due to the consistency of Massachusetts, and especially of roston, to give Mr. Polk such a reception as never President had before, not exception Washington himself. There was never one whose public conduct received such an unequivocal seal of approbation as was given to his ing some noise by the engerness to see who he was What right have preachers, now-a-days, to say any Briggs, as well as all the Democrats, are bound, if they have any regard for common consistency, (a thing contrary to the opinion of any of their parishing contrary to the opinion of any of their

VOLUME XVII.--NO. XXVII

WILLIAM B. LOGAN: DEALER IN FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES, 80, PURCHASE STREET, NEW BEDFORD.

W. B. L. keeps constantly on hand a good assertment, and will sell cheap for cash. Strict attention paid to custom-made work, by Messrs. Parker & New-Bedford, June 1.

BOOKS! JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY BELA MARSH,

No. 25 CORNEILL. PACTS for the People, showing the relations of ACTS for the People, showing the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, embracing a History of the Mexican War, its origin and objects: compiled from Official and other in thentic Documents; by Loring Moody. Price & cit. Review of Lysander Spooner on the Unconstitution. ality of Slavery, by Wendell Phillips, 20 cts.

Mr. Spooner's Work, new edition, 25 cts.

Christian Non-Resistance lilustrated and Defended, by Adia Ballou, 37 cts.

The Church as it is, by P. Pillabury, 15 cts.

The Church as it is, by P. Pillabury, 15 cts.

The Perishing Classes—of Merchants, &c. 12 and 6 cts.

Books on the Water Cure, by Dr. Shew, Mr. Shew, Dr. Balbimie, Dr. Gullie, and others.

Water-Cure Journal, by Dr. Shew, published semmonthly, at \$1 per annum.

Fowler's Works complete on Phrenology, Physiology, &c.

Fowler's Phrenological Journal, published senders.

ogy, &c.
Fowler's Phrenological Journal, published monthly,

Fowler's Phrenological Journal, published monthly, \$1 per annum.

Booksellers and Agents will be supplied with the above at wholesale prices.

B. M. has, in addition to the above, a large steek of valuable Anti-Slavery Books, of an older date, which he offers at a discount of 80 per cent. from the original prices, such as George Thompson's Letters and Addresses while in America,

George Thompson's Lectures on British India, 8 etc.

George Thompson's Lectures on Miss Beceler, 8 etc.

Miss A. E. Grimke's Letters and Equality of the Sexes, the Sexes,
Rankin's Letters on American Slavery,
and a variety of others at the same rate.
June 11.

ROBERT MORRIS, JR. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. BRAZER'S BUILDING, STATE ST.,

TO LET, One dwelling house, No. 31 Garden street. Also one in Poplar street Court, with six rooms. Apply to J. ROGERS, 20 Brattle street. April 27.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House.

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Let-knap-street, near Cambridge-street. C. would respectfully inform the public, that he

C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with Board and Lodging those who my favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms med. TO BE LET IN CHELSEA.

ONE half of a house, or one or more rooms in the same, on Shurtleff street, a few minutes walk from the ferry, and near the Salem turspike. For terms, &c., which are reasonable, inquire of HENRY CARPENTER, April 16 2 mos 18 Brattle-street.

WILLIAM C. NELL. COPYIST, ACCOUNTANT AND COLLECTOR DARTICULAR attention given to preparing Forms of Agreements, Deeds, Mortgages, &c., conducting Correspondence, and any other department of Writing.

Orders left at 21 Cornhill, up stairs, or at the

office of Wm. I. Bowditch, Esq., 8 Barristers Ball will meet with prompt attention. March, 1847.

Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various sports of TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 369 Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for its last ten years—and his residence and business leighboth in the same building, he can be seen at hear nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. Be has more room and better convenience for the Trus. has more room and better conveniences for the business than any other person engaged in it is this

city or any other.

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri; Trusses for Prolapsus Uni; Suspensory Eggs, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for defemed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the lati twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last ten years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

hat may come to him. Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, for merly sold by Dr. Leech ; Trusses of galvant al that will not rust, having wooden and copper jack, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single. patent French do; Bateman's do, doubte and suggestione's Trusses: Also, Trusses for Chidren, of all sizes. Marsh's Truss; Dr. Hull's do; Thompon's Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, my be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converte low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters, of Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the husiness.

CERTIFICATES. From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernis, have suffered much from the want of skilful workmen in accommodating Trusts to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well required with the manufacture of the strength and ined with the manufacture of these instruments and in-genious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethern, and to the publish as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to lies important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.D.

From Dr Robbins, Roxhury Since the death o. Mr. John Beath, I have used, in F. Foster of Boston. P. G. ROBBINS, M.D.

From Dr. Green, Boston. I have sent many persons to be fitted with Truss and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfiction in their appli-

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and first neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 1847. Boston, April 22, 19 J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trussee, the rational kinds of supporters and other apparatus required invalids, and fully believes that the character of his manufacture and the character of his control of of his work will favorably compare with that Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Jours.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-Hampshire.—Leonard Chase, Miljord. Vermost.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferris

MASSACHUSETTS .- Milton Bonney, Lorell .- B. & J. Vanield .-

Adams, Fall River; —Isaac Austin, Naumekil Adams, Fall River; —Isaac Austin, Naumekil Blias Richards, Weymouth, —George W. Besse, Northampton; John Levy, Merrimack. RHODE-ISLAND.—Amarancy Paine, Provident,

RHODE-ISLAND.—Amarancy Pains, William Adams, Pawtucket.

NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City, Janes.

C. Fuller, Skansateles; —Thomas McClintock, Waterloo; —John H. Parker, Peru.

PENNSYLVANIA.—M. Preston, —Thomas Him James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown.—Thomas Him Jeheton, Russatleille; —B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge, John Cox, Homorton; —James M. M. Kim, Philashing; Joseph Fulton, Penningtonnills.

Outo.—Lot Holmes, Columbiana.

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